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BRIEFS

GAS PRICE HIKE--St John's Antigua, Monday (CANA)--There will be a price increase on cooking gas in Antigua from today, with hikes on those of gasoline, kerosene, and diesel expected to follow shortly, the West Indies Oil Company has announced. The company, the only supplier of refined petroleum products here, announced Saturday that the price of cooking gas will be reverted to its regular price of EC\$107.35 (US\$39) per 100-pound cylinder, and the 20-pound cylinder will cost EC\$21.15 (US\$7). WIOC reduced the price on this commodity by EC\$2.10 (74 cents U.S.), and 55 cents respectively last October after it said it had been able to procure the commodity at a cheaper price. But a release from the company today said that "the anticipated price increases on oil due to the Iran-Iraq war, have now reached the Caribbean," while stocks of cooking gas which it bought at a cheaper rate, have been exhausted. The release added: "This increase in the prices of cooking gas is only a interim adjustment," adding that new price structures for all petroleum products including cooking gas are now being prepared for submission to Government for approval. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 3025

IMPORTANT OIL FIND IN SOUTH OF SANTA CRUZ REPORTED

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 13

[Text] The secretary of energy, Engineer Daniel Brunella, announced yesterday the discovery of oil in a well located at the mouth of the Strait of Magellan, 18 kilometers south of the eastern end of Santa Cruz Province (see map). Its initial production test reached a flow of 800 cubic meters of crude oil a day, making it the first oil well potentially exploitable commercially.

The announcement was made by the secretary of state in a press conference in which YPF [Government Oil Deposits] authorities and representatives of the contracting companies acting during offshore exploration under the system of aleatory contracts (Shell-CAPSA-PETROLAR) also participated.

Brunella also announced in the press conference that "the tests for determining the quality of the well ended this (yesterday) morning, on the basis of a daily volume of 800 cubic meters with an opening 25 millimeters in diameter."

Next, Brunella stated that "the consortium responsible for exploration and exploitation of this area by the aleatory contract system has just completed the first part of these tests."

The government official added that "now this well will be plugged and other wells will be drilled, making it possible to mark off exactly the pertinent area or basin and from that the concrete possibilities counted on will emerge."

Oil was found at a depth of 1,600 meters in the well designated as MPI 10 X-1, in the middle of the southern marine basin, off the mouth of the Strait of Magellan, 15 kilometers seawards.

Estimates

The 800 cubic meters a day are for the experimental phase. Brunella believes that, depending on subsequent circumstances, "the volume might be stabilized at 200 to 500 cubic meters a day." This makes it a very good well, in view of the fact that "it is 20 times higher than the Argentine average per well, which is between 11 and 12 cubic meters a day."

In turn, John Mellema, a representative of the oil consortium, said, with regard to the zone, that "although our estimates concerning this well are rather interesting,

it must be borne in mind that we are confronted with very difficult factors, with much wind, almost the same as the conditions prevailing in the southern region of the North Sea."

Finally, it was pointed out in the press conference that the MPI 10 X-1 well is the fourth offshore oil well showing signs of oil, "but the first one that might prove to be commercially exploitable."



The map shows the geographic location of the oil well whose discovery was announced yesterday, directly off the mouth of the Strait of Magellan.

Key: 1. Location of the new oil well; 2. Atlantic Ocean; 3. Gallegos River; 4. Strait of Magellan.

10,042

CSC: 3010

GASOLINE REFINERY FROM NATURAL GAS PLANNED FOR 1985

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 11 Feb 81 p 14

[Article by Diego Dulce: "Argentine Companies Will Produce Gasoline From Natural Gas"]

[Text] Around 1985, Argentina might have a refinery producing gasoline on the basis of natural gas. In full operation it would represent an export revenue of between \$250 and \$300 million.

The project, still under study, was submitted by several private companies to the president of Argentina last Monday. If it progresses and is finally accepted by the official agencies, investments will begin to be made next year.

According to the opinion of Engineer Abraham Stein, manager of SOCMA, the principal shareholder of BIMA, the company that would be responsible for building and operating the refinery, it is a question "of the most important of all the projects considered in recent years in Argentina and it would make Argentina a large exporter of fuel with a great added value, in addition to placing it in the vanguard of the use of advanced technology in the world."

BIMA, the company established for putting this unconventional refinery in concrete form and that came into existence by means of capital contributions by SOCMA, TECHNIT, Bidas Argentina and Plus-Petrol, believes that investments on the order of approximately \$800 million will have to be made for the production of 15,000 barrels a day of automobile gasoline and 95,000 metric tons of liquefied petroleum gas representing 11.5 percent of Argentine gasoline demand for the amount consumed in 1980 and 11 percent of the 1979 liquefied petroleum gas production.

The plant will consume natural gas exclusively as raw material at an estimated rate of 4.1 million cubic meters a day, something more than 14 percent of last year's total demand, for which it will have to pay the State Gas Enterprise \$74 million in 12 months of operation, if prices prevailing in the first half of 1980 are used. Thus, it will be necessary to obtain returns on sales amounting to \$250 million in the same period, in accordance with 1980 values. The price of the product will be the price prevailing on the international market.

The facilities will be located at Punta Quilla or Puerto Deseado, in Santa Cruz Province, in order to take advantage of proximity to one of the largest gas basins in the world and the Southern Gas Pipeline.

The product will be exclusively for export, because, according to Engineer Stein, "By the year when the plant goes into operation and according to data from the Secretariat of Energy, the country will have covered its supply and also because this kind of investment cannot depend on fixing a political price for hydrocarbons. Recovery of the \$800 million will take 20 years of operation."

Obtaining automobile gasoline from natural gas is a brand-new process not yet put in use in the world. It has the technical backing of the Mobil Oil Company, in the United States, which has experimented with the method in other activities. The manager of SOCMA maintains that it has not been used up to now, because it is a question of an uneconomical process for a barrel of oil at \$10 (as it cost 5 years ago). At present, this kind of refinery is well under construction in New Zealand and is to go into production within 2 years.

Briefly, the preparation of gasoline from [natural] gas will be accomplished in two steps. In the first step, the natural gas will be converted into methanol, in a process already in production in Japan, Germany and England for generating petrochemical and fuel raw materials. The technological innovation lies in the second step, when gasoline and water, the essential components of methanol, are separated by catalysis by means of cryolite materials. The water is reused for generating part of the first process, while the automobile gasolines will come out through the other sector, carrying with them 95 percent of the energy capacity of the natural gas. This closes a circuit of full utilization of the raw material.

In establishment of the process, it is affirmed that there is a disproportion in Argentina between the present use of oil and gas with regard to the already proved reserves. Energy demand for oil was 60.9 percent, in 1979, but there are reserves only for 13 years, which, in the case of gas, its participation is 22.6 percent in consumption and there is a verified 60-year potentiality. Achievement of this project will make possible, according to its promoters, a greater balance in the consumption of energy and the marketing abroad of energy products with a great added value, exceeding in benefits the system of export of natural gas by means of gas pipelines.

10,342

CSO: 3010

OIL IMPORT FIGURES, PROSPECTS DETAILED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Feb 81 Sec 2 P 5

[Text] Crude oil and liquid fuel imports in 1980 amounted to 2,918,449 cubic meters, or 722,869 cubic meters less than in 1979, equivalent to 19.9 percent.

Of the above total, 2,528,944 cubic meters were for crude oil with an increase of 519,518 cubic meters -- 25.8 percent -- in comparison with 1979.

The cost of the 1980 imports was \$654,436, compared with \$817,460 in 1979, with a decrease of \$163,024.

When the Secretariat of Energy announced these figures, it reported that, "in spite of the unstable situation of the international oil market, Argentina did not undergo great difficulties, in 1980, with regard to its foreign supplies of oil and petroleum derivatives and that approximately 60 percent of the crude oil purchases were in fulfillment of contracts signed by YPF [Government Oil Deposits] with Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and the rest of the contracts covering special crudes were signed by private companies."

Increase in Stockpiles

"In this way," it is added, "the normal foreign supply and the increase in domestic oil production were used to augment the stockpiles by 636,500 cubic meters. In view of this, oil imports for consumption amounted to 1,904,500 cubic meters and imports of derivatives amounted to 377,400 cubic meters."

Exports

Concerning exports of petroleum derivatives, the official report stresses increased sales of residual coal and of fuel oil as the result of increased processing of crude oil in domestic refineries. Moreover, in the case of fuel oil, the 903,926-cubic-meter increase over 1979, totaling 1,230,512 cubic meters, was owing to the replacement of certain liquid products consumed with natural gas. There was also an exportable balance of 232,479 cubic meters of gas oil, resulting from the disappearance of the 1979 extraordinary demand by the electricity producing sector, whose thermal facilities were heavily overloaded in that year, and from improved refinery output in the second half of 1980.

Concerning gasolines, it is stated that the improved output in crude-oil processing made it possible to meet a very active demand and even to decrease the import requirement by 139,251 cubic meters.

Prospects for 1981

It is added that the outlook for 1981 is that it will be necessary to reduce imported crude requirements to 2 million cubic meters (2,528,944 in 1980) and that from 300,000 to 400,000 cubic meters of gasoline will be bought abroad. Purchases of natural gas from Bolivia will also be maintained or increased slightly, but the imported liquid gas requirement will decrease, when the General Cerri extracting plant goes in operation.

1980 Foreign Exchange Balance

The provisional foreign exchange balance for 1980 in the fuel sector is as follows (in millions of dollars):

Imports	
Oil	538.5
Petroleum derivatives	115.9
Liquid gas	113.2
Natural gas	225.2
	<hr/>
Total	992.8
Exports	764.1
Balance	-728.7

Finally, the Secretariat of Energy states that these \$728.7 million are 27 percent below the \$999.6 million in the 1979 balance.

19,042

CBO: 3010

FUEL OIL SHORTAGES THREATEN TO DELAY VOLATILIZATION PLANT

La Paz PRENSA in Spanish 12 Feb 61 p 6

[Text] In 1961 this plant should be operating on fuel oil alone.

Official inauguration of the low-grade tin volatilization plant erected in La Palca is in danger of being postponed because of the difficulty the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) may have in supplying a sufficient amount of fuel during the next 11 months.

Several meetings have already been held between representatives of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) and the YPFB for the purpose of seeing to it that the latter enterprise is guaranteed a normal supply of fuel oil. The matter has even been under consideration by the National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPPLAN), but up to now they have not reached agreement, according to information obtained by PRENSA from official sources.

The problem lies in the fact that the La Palca volatilization plant was designed and built to use only fuel oil (as fuel for the furnace and smelter burners in the volatilization process).

Recently the COMIBOL announced that the plant was ready to go into the production phase once they have successfully completed the first two phases of the complicated process of getting the plant into operation.

The official inauguration had been tentatively set for the end of February but, if a commitment for a constant and sufficient supply of fuel oil cannot be obtained, that deadline could be indefinitely postponed, according to what COMIBOL spokesmen said.

The YPFB's problems stem from growing technical difficulties in producing heavy fuels like fuel oil because of the light nature of domestic oil.

Our informants did not specify the quantity of fuel oil needed for the volatilizer, but indicated that it would be a considerably large amount.

COMIBOL technicians explained that it would be very risky to run the volatilization plant without the guarantee of a normal supply of fuel oil. They said that technical and economic losses would be very serious if they had to shut down the volatilizer soon due to a lack of fuel.

According to the YPF, shortages in the production of heavy fuels will continue to exist until at least mid-year, at which time it is anticipated that the El Porvenir oilfield in the department of Chuquisaca will start producing. Temporarily, a solution may be forthcoming through the fuel deal that has been announced between the YPF and the Brazilian enterprise, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation].

But negotiations to put into effect the deal recently announced by Minister of Energy Frigate Captain Luder Sosa are still in the initial phase.

Switch to Gas

The COMIBOL and experts from the Soviet enterprise, Mashinexport, responsible for the La Palca project, are currently negotiating the timetable for the technical modifications that will make possible the substitution of natural gas for fuel oil.

While the contract in question was signed early last year, according to technical explanations, the substitution of fuels can only be accomplished shortly after the first 11 months of operation of the volatilizer.

The most delicate aspect of the switchover lies in those devices in which the fuel acts as a volatilization component as well. This switchover will involve technological modifications in the design of the plant which are difficult to carry out in a short time.

In addition, the furnace-burner systems will have to be modified.

Since this modification is still a subject of negotiation, COMIBOL experts explained that the volatilizing plant will have to be run on fuel oil for the first year.

At the end of last year the YPF announced that the gas pipeline that has been laid between Sucre and La Palca is ready to supply the volatilizer with natural gas.

According to official timetables, the plant will have to operate at "half load" (200 tons of ore a day) for the first 3 or 4 months. Later, once the final detailed technical adjustments are completed, it will begin to operate at full capacity for 7 months, to then go through its first "rest and annual adjustments" period.

11,466
CSO: 3010

NEW OILFIELD EXPECTED TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION LEVELS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] National oil production will be improved by 8,000 barrels through exploitation of the El Porvenir oilfield, discovered by the Bolivian Western Inc, the company that holds the operations contract, which will begin operations in August.

Meanwhile, at the end of the month this company will inaugurate work on installations, such as a camp and others, an event that will be attended by industry authorities.

Bolivian Western has operated in the country since 1973 by virtue of an operations contract for the exploration, extraction and marketing of hydrocarbons concluded with the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB).

The El Porvenir deposit is located in the province of Luis Calvo in the department of Chuquisaca. According to the records, this operations contract company has invested about \$60 million in exploration, development and future exploration in addition to completing installation jobs in this field.

Years ago, this same company discovered another field: Tita, in Santa Cruz, which currently produces 2,000 barrels of oil and 50 million cubic feet of natural gas a day. Bolivian Western has already invested about \$50 million in this field.

Last August Bolivian Western signed two contracts with the YPFB, the first for the shipping and sale of oil and natural gas from the El Porvenir field and the second as a supplement to the contract in effect for the shipping of oil and sale of natural gas from the Tita field, for which the operations contractor has agreed to pay the YPFB a commission of 7.5 percent for marketing.

The YPFB currently produces about 27,000 barrels of oil a day, a volume considered low if we take into account the fact that until 1974 national oil production was over 47,000 barrels a day.

With what El Porvenir produces, national oil production will come to more or less 31,000 barrels a day. Thus, according to the official YPFB report, as the department's oil producer Chuquisaca will raise its production levels by 276 percent and consequently its departmental revenues derived from royalties will also increase.

11,466

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT SEEKS IDB FINANCING FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

La Paz PRENSIA in Spanish 15 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Procedures and detailed studies will be completed by mid-year.

Official sources have informed us that the procedures for obtaining an International Development Bank (IDB) loan for construction of the Sakhuaya hydroelectric plant in the department of La Paz are already in the final stage and will be completed in a short time.

Undersecretary of Energy and Hydrocarbons Roger Levy told PRENSIA that the IDB is at present examining all the documentation pertaining to studies on the Sakhuaya project and the National Electric Enterprise (ENDE) financing situation to formalize the granting of the loan. Actually, only a few details of minor importance are lacking.

The loan, for approximately \$75 million, was promised by the IDB early last year and subsequent favorable reports from some of that financial organization's technical commissions have been received. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will come to approximately \$110 million.

The difference between the IDB loan and the total cost will be covered with the ENDE's own funds, that organization being responsible for the project.

According to the latest official report, it is expected that all the procedures and detailed studies on project specifications and completion deadlines will be completed during the first half of this year.

The Sakhuaya dam will be located near the La Chojilla mine in the La Paz area of the Yungas and will exploit the abundant waters of the Unduavi and Taquesi Rivers.

It will have a rated capacity of 75,000 kw.

According to the ENDE's original timetable, the Sakhuaya plant should go into operation in 1984. This is one of the main projects included in the National Electrification Plan that is being carried out by the ENDE.

The Sakabumaya plant will serve to take care of the energy requirements of the La Paz Department rural electrification programs. It will also be incorporated into the national electric power network which at present combines the electric power distribution systems of the districts of Cochabamba, Oruro, La Paz, Potosi and Chuquisaca.

11,466

CEO: 3010

OIL EXPLORATION FIRMS TO BE OFFERED 'MORE FLEXIBILITY'

La Paz HOY in Spanish 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Article: "Only Two Oil Companies Still Exploring for Hydrocarbons"]

[Text] Only two foreign companies that have engaged in risk operations in Bolivia in the search for hydrocarbons are still in the country, while some 10 others have terminated their operations contracts because they were unsuccessful.

The firms that are still engaged in oil operations in Bolivia are the [Bolivian] Western Company and the Bolivian Treasure Oil Company, which have discovered oil and gas deposits.

The Western is getting ready to go into production at the El Porvenir oilfield, which will have a production volume of 8,000 barrels of crude oil a day, in a few months time.

The Treasure, which discovered the La Vertiente oilfield, possesses natural gas reserves. It has not provided any information on its production volume.

The remaining firms, which, by virtue of the Hydrocarbons Law, signed operations contracts with the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits between 1973 and 1978, have officially announced that they are ceasing operations because they have had no success in their exploration operations.

These are: Bolivia Sun Oil, Total Bolivie [Bolivian Total], Hispanica, Philips, Bolivian Treasure, Decalta, Union Oil, Superior Bolivia, the Amoco Petroleum Company and Lone Star.

According to reports obtained from the government oil organization, the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits is negotiating with at least two foreign firms interested in operating in the country and we may soon have information on the results of the negotiations.

We were also informed that there would be "more flexibility" in the content of the Hydrocarbons Law, which might soon be subjected to alterations for the purpose of offering investors greater advantages.

11,466
CEO: 3010

NEW PETROLEUM FINDS, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION REPORTED

PETROBRAS Makes New Finds

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Feb 81 p 14

[Text] PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] drilled seven wells in recent days: five in the Campos Basin, one in Ceara and one in the Parana Basin. Of the five in Campos, only two show a flow (2,080 barrels of petroleum per day). That of Ceara, 34 kilometers from the coast and 6 kilometers from the Curiaú field, where there already is a production of 4,700 barrels per day, shows strong indications of petroleum. The one in the Parana Basin evidenced only the presence of gas.

Of the wells drilled in Campos, two of them could have their production accelerated: 3-RJS-16, which showed a flow of 650 barrels per day, is near the Enchova Field and in water 116 meters deep; Well 3-RJS-162, with a flow of 1,430 barrels per day, is in shallow water.

Well 3-RJS-159, whose geological profile showed layers of interest in the carboniferous deposits of the Lagoa Feia Formation, was of use to PETROBRAS in establishing the extension to the south of the same producing deposits of the wells of Badejo and Pampo.

This well is also near 4-RJS-156, which at the end of last year produced 2,000 barrels per day in a test. The second well, with a flow of 650 barrels per day, is similar to those of the Enchova Field and should have its production accelerated through that system. The other three wells discovered in the Campos Basin were: 3RJS-162, an extension of RJS-110 with a flow of 1,430 barrels, and 3-RJS-160, near 1-RJS-135, with a depth of 300 meters [paragraph as published].

Despite the technological barriers to the exploration of deposits in water that deep, PETROBRAS declares that it will encounter no difficulties in performing the exploratory process because geophysical data are of excellent quality and the company has the equipment for that type of drilling. The fifth development well, 7-EN-7D-RJS, showed it had the same oil-bearing area as that which allows PETROBRAS to extract approximately 10,000 barrels daily from Well 3-EN-1-RJS. The new find is located 4,600 meters from this well. Because of tests performed in this area, PETROBRAS believes it is a new potential producing deposit.



PETROBRAS obtained a flow from only two of the five wells drilled

In Parana Basin, gas was found at the pioneer well in Santa Catarina, the 1-RCH-1-SC (Chapeco River) in Ponte Serrada Municipality, nearly 20 kilometers from the city of Palmas in Parana. Gas found at a depth of between 2,476 and 2,517 meters was flared off with a flame of up to 4 meters long.

National petroleum production reached an average of 231,232 barrels per day last weekend. With that amount of petroleum, the company exceeded the minimum limit stipulated in the goal of Minister Cesar Cals, which was 230,000 per day, after the temporary system of Garoups in the Campos Basin become fully operational.

Record Production Reached

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Feb 81 p 21

[Text] Daily petroleum production in Brazil reached the highest record of recent years yesterday with a volume of 210,000 barrels, it was revealed in Brasilia by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals. According to the report given by the minister, the record was reached after the renewal of production by four wells in Garoupa (of the seven scheduled), which allowed the production of 18,000 barrels per day. By the end of the month, according to Cesar Cals, national production should reach 230,000 barrels per day.

The production of 210,000 barrels per day reached yesterday, is an increase of 12.3 percent (23,000 barrels) over the daily average reached last year, which was 187,150 barrels per day. With the goal of increasing national petroleum production to 230,000 barrels per day this month, the percentage of increase over the daily average of last year will be 23 percent, an increase of 43,000 barrels per day.

"Friendly Solution"

PETROBRAS technicians in Rio declared yesterday they believe that the problem of indemnification because of the \$44 million damage caused by the temporary shut-down of Garoupa will be settled amicably with the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, which is in charge of the project. According to them, this company has 50 percent of its investments concentrated in Brazil and would not be interested in any disputes.

The affair will be discussed with high officials of the foreign company. The technicians of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, who were in Rio, will leave for the United States today to discuss the findings on the accident which took place because of material fatigue caused by miscalculations.

Consumption Declines 5 Percent

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Feb 81 p 40

[Text] Brasilia--This year's daily petroleum consumption is going to be around 1,050,000 barrels, of which 300,000 will be nationally produced and 750,000 imported. Of the 300,000 nationally-produced barrels, 260,000 barrels will be petroleum, 15,000 alcohol, 10,000 coal and 15,000 barrels from PETROBRAS stocks.

The use of 15,000 barrels per day from PETROBRAS stocks means that for the entire year safety stocks will be decreased by 6 days (6 million barrels) from a total of 100 million barrels, which are enough for 100 days of consumption.

The forecasts are being made by technicians of the Ministry of Mines and Energy from estimates provided by PETROBRAS. Reduction in daily petroleum consumption to 1,050,000 barrels per day meant a decline of only 50,000 barrels per day (5 percent), compared with the average consumption reached last year, which was 1.1 million barrels, while in 1979 the average was 1,086,000 barrels per day.

According to technicians, the forecast is that costs of petroleum this year will not exceed \$10 billion, considering petroleum at \$38.5 per barrels on the international market, not counting freight. In 1980, according to the same sources, the costs already established by PETROBRAS reached \$10.5 billion with the possibility that they could reach \$11.5 billion if other purchase operations abroad are taken into account.

The decline in petroleum imports (to 750,000 barrels per day as established by the National Energy Commission) and the reduction in consumption, according to technicians, will be possible through an increase in national petroleum production, which is already at 210,000 barrels per day and should reach 230,000 barrels per day by the end of the year. At the same time, alcohol production will be increased to 15,000 barrels per day, coal production to the equivalent of 15,000 barrels and 15,000 barrels of safety stocks will be used per day, reaching a total of 300,000 barrels per day of domestic production.

According to the technicians, domestic petroleum production increase will be possible as a result of the investments made in the sector, since this year an investment of around 160 million cruzeiros is foreseen. The technicians point out that an increase in production will be reached without harm to reserves.

"We have petroleum reserves (1.33 billion barrels), technical and financial capability; the only thing that was lacking was the willingness by PETROBRAS," declared the technician of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. If the ministry's goal of an average production of 260,000 barrels of petroleum per day is reached, total production this year will increase to more than 15 million cubic meters, compared to 10,890,000 cubic meters last year.

Consumption Fell in 1980

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 81 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--Overall consumption of petroleum byproducts showed a decline of 1.4 percent last year by comparison with the previous year, declining from 64,113,300 to 63,189,300 cubic meters. Of all the byproducts, kerosene used for illumination showed the largest decline in consumption, down 22 percent. The byproducts which showed the greatest increase in consumption were liquified petroleum gas (11.9 percent), aviation kerosene (10.3 percent) and diesel oil, (8.1 percent).

According to a survey made by PETROBRAS and sent to the Ministry of Mines and Energy, total consumption of petroleum byproducts for energy purposes fell only .9 percent, going from 59,922,500 cubic meters in 1979 to 59,378,400 cubic meters last year, while nonenergy-use byproducts had an increase in consumption of 1.2 percent.

In the understanding of the Ministry of Mines and Energy technicians, the most significant result in terms of the decline in consumption was obtained with respect to fuel oil, whose consumption declined 4.7 percent by comparison with 1979 and against a growth trend of 10 percent up to that time.

Of all the petroleum byproducts, those which showed the most significant increases in consumption in terms of volume were diesel oil, with 18,906,500 cubic meters; fuel oil, 17,987,300, cubic meters and gasoline, 11,407,300 cubic meters. The byproducts which had a decline in consumption during 1980 compared to 1979 were: regular gasoline, 14.7 percent; premium gasoline, 94.3 percent; fuel oil, 4.7 percent; illuminating kerosene, 22 percent; basic lubricating oil, 15.4 percent; asphalt, 15.5 percent; asphaltic solvents, 1.8 percent; petrochemical effluents, 3.1 percent and other byproducts, 6.2 percent. The byproducts whose consumption increased last year were: Liquid petroleum gas, 11.9 percent; naphtha, 2.6 percent; diesel oil, 8.1 percent; aviation kerosene, 10.3 percent and naphtha-gas oil, 10.1 percent.

8908

CSO: 3001

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT CONSTRUCTION TO INCREASE IN NORTHEAST

Sao Paulo VISAO in Portuguese 2 Feb 81 pp 52, 53

[Text] In the past 10 years, the low consumption of electric power in the northeast began to register an annual increase of 16 percent, a rate which should not decline this year due to the great mining projects aimed at reducing imports, examples of which are the copper of Bahia and the aluminum of Pernambuco, industrial growth itself, the effort to bring transmission networks into the interior, rural electrification and other programs which would result in the saving of the diesel oil burned in hundreds of small generators. To expand in keeping with the demand, the Sao Francisco Hydroelectric Company (CHESF) will have to double its hydroelectric power generation, which is now 3,875 MW, every four and one-half years.

In the northeast, the hydroelectric potential of the Sao Francisco River was considerably increased after the Sobradinho dam increased the flow of the river from 650 cubic meters per second to 2,064. This will be enough for doubling the potential twice, which will result, according to the generating facilities planned, in a supply of 16,630 KW in 1990. Up to that time, the government will not have to make a choice between insuring continuity of supply by bringing energy from the Amazon Region, where in addition to Tucuruí other generating facilities are planned on tributaries on the right bank of the Amazon River, and installing thermonuclear powerplants in the region, it was asserted by the CHESF Construction Director Eunapio Peltier de Queiroz.

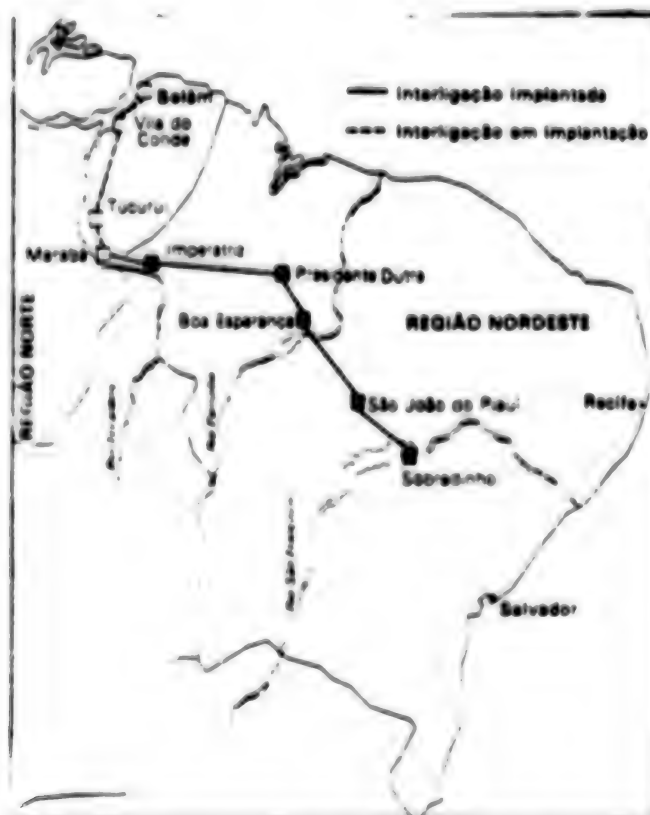
Three hydroelectric powerplants are now under construction, two of which--Sobradinho (1,050 MW) and Paulo Afonso IV (2,460 MW)--already have half of their six turbogenerating units in operation. The third hydroelectric plant, Itaparica (2,500 MW), is in the beginning stage of construction, it being timidly undertaken by CHESF itself as the direct administrator, since the government has not yet chosen the contractors.

The delay in Itaparica, whose construction should have begun in 1975, with completion scheduled for 1981, sharpened the feeling of foresight of the CHESF: the company has just installed 1,036 kilometers of transmission lines between Sobradinho in Bahia and Imperatriz in Maranhao. This network will be complemented with another 500 kilometers installed by ELETRONORTE [Northern Electric Powerplants] between Imperatriz and Belem, passing by the site where the

Tucuruí hydroelectric plant is being built. This is a power interconnection between the two regions. In June this system will transmit energy from Sobradinho and Boa Esperança to Belém, where thermoelectric power for lighting costs \$500,000 per day. After the inauguration of Tucuruí, however, which is scheduled for 1983, instead of selling power to ELETRONORTE, the CHESF will have to buy it.

In Imperatriz, the greatest lumbering center of the country, which is located within the area of the CHESF, the company saw another example of how to evaluate the suppressed demand in the northeast: a month after hydroelectric power arrived, the consumption of the municipality, which up to that time was of thermoelectric power, increased from 9 MW to 12.5 MW. According to Peltier de Queiroz, this increase will be greater in Belém where years ago the city resigned itself to not growing so as not to burn more diesel oil.

After Itaparica, there is room on the São Francisco River for one great generating facility, Xingo, and four others of medium capacity: Oroco, Ibo, Paratinga and Pao de Acucar, which altogether will supply 2,500 MW. Xingo will be a superplant: it will have a 6,000 MW capacity, half of that of Itaipu and the same as that of Aswan in Egypt, today the greatest hydroelectric generating facility in the world.



The linkup between Bahia and Para is going to make lighting cheaper in Belém

JAPAN, ISRAEL INTERESTED IN ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Feb 81 p 13

[Text] Brasilia--In addition to France, Japan and Israel are also interested in participating in the alcohol export program initiated unofficially by the Brazilian government abroad.

The minister of mines and energy stipulated that the minimum production of projects of that type to be approved will have to be 200,000 liters per day. He believes that it is not profitable to open the program to foreign capital with small projects. Elf-Aquitaine of France, the first specific case of interest in the alcohol export program, has already accepted that capacity as minimum for a project, although it would prefer a smaller distillery, it was explained by Minister Cesar Cals in an interview Wednesday.

Visit

The minister should visit Great Britain in the next few months, at which time he will be able, among other subjects having to do with coal, to sound out energy authorities on a possible interest in the area of alcohol. Although Great Britain is practically-self-sufficient in petroleum because of the growing production from its North Sea oilfields, the semistate company BP (British Petroleum) operates in several countries where there could be an interest in alcohol for mixing with gasoline.

An adviser of the Ministry of Mines and Energy said that in the case of Israel any project of this type could only be approved by the ministry in close harmony with diplomatic and national security areas because a joint venture with that country could be interpreted by the Arab oil producing countries as a violation of the boycott they are imposing on the State of Israel, possibly resulting in some sanction against Brazil in the area of petroleum supplies.

5:08

CSO: 3001

PLANTS PLANNED TO SUPPLY ENERGY FROM WASTE BURNING

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 p 21

[Text] The city government and the Sao Paulo Electric Company (CESP) in the next few months will sign an agreement for building two or three modular plants for providing electric power generated by burning refuse. Specialists working on the project admit that the costs of setting up these plants are very high in relation to the energy produced--each of them is to cost about \$63 million (sic; \$6.3 million?), or about 442 million cruzeiros, in the first stage and will generate 23 megawatts of power, or enough to supply 25,000 homes.

Even so, the specialists assert that the "social benefits" to be gained by building the waste-burning thermoelectric plants "are immeasurable" and the major concern was to find a sanitary-engineering alternative for disposing of waste as well as that of saving a significant volume of fuel for the city government.

These technicians do not regard construction of these plants an abandonment of other solutions for disposing of waste--not yet exhausted--such as continuing sanitary landfills, constructing compost plants that produce organic fertilizer and materials recycling.

Cost: \$7 per Ton

Although studies have been underway for 2 years, the protocol of intent between the city government and CESP was not signed until April of last year. The "philosophy" that guided these studies is that the city government will not provide money for building the plants, but only pay CESP for burning the waste. At prices of June 1980, this charge was computed at \$7 per ton of refuse burned, adjustable annually. As each plant will have, in its first stage, capacity for 1,800 tons a day, the city would pay each one about \$378,000 a month, which is over 26 million cruzeiros, without taking devaluation into account.

This payment will also have the purpose of maintaining prices of energy generated from waste at the same level as those paid to hydroelectric plants, a requirement of government bodies for approving the project. According to the secretary of municipal works, Paulo Gomes Machado, this amount will not be a burden for the city "because it is equivalent to what is now spent to process waste, including construction of sanitary landfills, incineration, materials recycling and operation of two compost plants."

Landfills and Parks

The city of Sao Paulo now collects 8,000 tons of refuse daily, of which 5,500 tons are residential and commercial waste, 2,000 tons are industrial waste and the remainder is other types, including hospital waste. To the extent that the city has improvements such as paving and its population increases, this volume will increase. Concerned about the growing size of the problem, the city ordered studies by a consulting firm in 1977 to learn how to dispose of the waste, consisting mainly of organic matter.

The recommendation was for using this refuse in forming sanitary landfills, considered at the time the cheapest alternative. In this way, the dump in Butanta became Raposo Tavares Park, with 180,000 square meters. The same purpose will be given to the other three sanitary landfills the city is forming in Vila Albertina, Bandeirantes Highway and Sapopemba, which will represent increased green areas of 3 to 4 million square meters, according to the municipal works secretary. The Santo Amaro landfill will be used for building an incinerator.

The study also recommended other places that could be used for this purpose, such as in Butanta, Itaquera, Guaianases, Perus, Sao Miguel--where a large crater was formed as a result of commercial removal of sand. Some of these areas, such as those in Butanta and Sao Miguel, may be expropriated. But, according to the secretary, public reaction--and the resulting political pressure--is making use of sanitary landfills increasingly difficult and after 10 years at the most they will no longer be a feasible alternative for the problem of waste disposal.

Cells

Besides this factor, the city is concerned about the costs of hauling refuse to the two transfer stations, next to the secretariat itself and in Ponte Pequena. At these stations the waste is transferred to larger vehicles and taken to the sanitary landfills, where it is dumped and compacted in layers 3 to 5 meters thick, forming "cells." These are covered by a layer of soil and so on alternately, until the desired height is reached for filling in the land. The bacteria in the waste multiply in the cells and eventually transform the organic matter into mineral matter. This phenomenon results in formation of methane gas, which can replace cooking gas derived from petroleum.

Tubing inserted in various points of the landfill conducts this gas to the surface. Only now is COMGAS (Sao Paulo Gas Company) making studies for its utilization, distributing the gas produced in Raposo Tavares Park to some nearby residences on an experimental basis. But according to statements by Secretary Gomes Machado, full use of the methane gas would occasion very high expenditures for installing the necessary infrastructure, which would explain the COMGAS lack of interest. Furthermore, it is not known for how long this gas is produced, although it continues to exist in landfills made over 15 years ago in other countries.

Fertilizer: 450 Tons Daily

Residential waste is also used by the city to make organic fertilizer. Combined production of the two compost plants in Vila Leopoldina and Sao Mateus is about 450 tons of organic compost per day and is to be increased by about 80 tons in coming

months. This fertilizer is sold for 600 cruzeiros a ton--chicken manure is being sold for 1,500--and, after a process improvement introduced by the current administration, all production is being consumed. Although it is considered ridiculously small compared with expenses, the city government collects about 270,000 cruzeiros a day from this activity and, according to the secretary, "the plants pay for themselves."

Recycling of waste, in turn, which involves salvaging materials such as cans, glass and cloth, is effected on 3 percent of the tonnage collected. Gomes Machado admits that this alternative is far from having reached its potential as a way to dispose of refuse. Constructing more compost plants, on the other hand, is considered "unfeasible" by the secretary, who cites its high costs.

One Billion Cruzeiros

According to Gomes Machado, constructing a plant to treat about 800 tons of waste daily costs about 1 billion cruzeiros and at least 5 more of them would be needed to absorb all the residential waste the city now collects. He reports the mayor asked the Agriculture Ministry last year whether it would be interested in investing in this type of alternative, but has not yet received any response.

Right now the city burns at its 3 furnaces in Pinheiros, Ponte Pequena and Vergueiro only waste from hospitals and the airport, drugs seized by the police, medicine, money taken out of circulation and bodies of animals--60,000 dogs were incinerated last year--while industrial waste is taken to the sanitary landfills by the industries themselves.

Economical Solution

For these reasons Gomes Machado believes the most economical solution right now is building thermoelectric plants fueled by waste, although he says the product has very low heating power--it produces 1,200 kilocalories per kilogram, whereas coal, for example, provides 3,500 to 4,000 kilocalories per kilogram--mainly because it is composed of much organic matter.

The cost of producing electric power from waste, in turn, is considered high even by Sao Paulo Electric Company (CESP) technicians. In terms of money, the waste-fueled thermoelectric plant will cost \$2,300 to \$2,800 per installed megawatt (Mw), whereas production of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant costs about \$1,200 to \$1,800, including transmission costs. This is why they emphasize that building these plants is needed more to solve a problem of sanitary engineering than to develop alternative energy sources.

If only because development of the state's hydroelectric resources has not reached its potential. According to Eduardo Reyies, responsible for the company's economic and financial studies, completion of the Porto Primavera (on the Parana River), Itaipuarucu and Rosana (on the Paranapanema River), Tres Irmaos and Nova Avanhandava (on the Tiete River) hydroelectric plants will keep the system balanced. According to him, there could be a power shortage in the state only if the policy of encouraging industry to replace diesel fuel with electric power whenever possible assumes great proportions.

In support of the alternative of building plants fueled by waste, Romildo Favali, of the CESP Department of Special Studies, speaks of the city's growing need to reduce its expenditures on fuel for transporting waste as well as to solve the problem of its disposal. According to him, the plant locations, chosen by computer taking into consideration the "refuse-generating spaces" according to existing population and projections for the future, would, in the first stage, lead to saving 15,000 barrels of diesel fuel per year (each barrel is 159 liters), which will represent a foreign-exchange savings of \$1 million, even allowing for the trip the vehicles will still have to make to get to the plants.

Plants Would Be in Santo Amaro and Ponte Pequena

The studies conducted speak of installing two plants, with the probability of building a third. They would be built in Santo Amaro, near the outskirts, in Ponte Pequena and at the end of the future Aricanduva Avenue (this would be the third). In the first stage they would be equipped with three furnaces and two turbines, and would take 3 years to build. According to Favali, they would both be built at about the same time. During this first stage each of them would have a capacity for burning about 1,800 tons of waste per day--although the average would be about 1,518 tons because of necessary maintenance work--producing 23 Mw of energy, enough to take care of about 25,000 homes.

After 4 years of operation the waste-burning plants would be equipped with one more furnace and, after 5 more years, another one. According to Favali, this alternative is used all over the world and is the most feasible to solve the waste-disposal problem. Besides the fuel savings, he stresses solution of environmental pollution problems.

According to him, the percolating liquid that results from fermentation of waste in sanitary landfills pollutes the groundwater, making water treatment more expensive. He cites a CETESB (Basic Sanitation Technology Company) study, according to which "the Vila Albertina landfill has a daily pollution load equivalent to the domestic sewage of a city of 30,000 inhabitants."

Alternatives

In turn, the director of the Industrialization Division of the Urban Cleaning Department, Enos de Souza Rinaldi, who is a member of the study group for building the plants, says there are no known ways to solve the problem of pollution caused by compost plants, although he admits there have been no studies made for this purpose. He also stresses installing the plants will not necessarily imply elimination of other alternatives for using waste, which he acknowledges have not been exhausted.

According to Rinaldi, sanitary landfills could continue to be made from industrial waste that cannot be processed by the plants and from inert residues resulting from combustion for providing energy. Moreover, according to these specialists, nothing will prevent the city from building new compost plants, as not all residential waste will be used by the thermoelectric plants, and trying to make full use of the methane gas from sanitary landfills.

According to projections for 1991, the city will produce 14,000 tons of refuse per day, of which 8,000 will come from residences and commerce. At that point the plants

will be in their intermediate stage, having 4 furnaces and using 2,400 tons of refuse daily, if initial timetables are followed. According to these specialists, if 2 units are built, they will consume 55.8 percent of the waste and, if 3 are built, 83 percent, which would not make other forms of salvage unfeasible.

Funding

According to CESP specialists, building the waste-fueled plants is "mandatory for a city the size of Sao Paulo." Although the studies are practically concluded--a draft agreement is already being studied by the city government--the sources of funding for carrying out the project are not settled. And, although the initial agreements establish that the municipality will not provide funds for the venture's feasibility, CESP specialists are not ruling out the possibility that some of the money will eventually be provided by the city, "depending entirely upon the outcome negotiations."

With a copy of the agreement in hand, the municipal works secretary does not express much conviction about the need to build three waste-burning thermoelectric plants. He feels that it is essential to build one. He advocates that the first one be built in Barra Funda because waste from that region--consisting essentially of refuse from offices and commerce--has more heating power since it has less organic matter.

8834

CSO: 3001

PLANS TO INSTALL BIODIGESTERS FOR BIOGAS ENERGY DISCUSSED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Feb 81 p 27

[Text] Advocated by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Gale; used at Granja do Torto, the official residence of the president of the republic; ridiculed by former Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen; considered a minor option in the array of alternative energy sources, biogas obtained from refuse, widely used in other countries, is only now about to receive in Brazil the attention it deserves. And it is hoped to obtain as much energy from it as will be produced at the Itaipu hydroelectric plant.

At present the nation has only 575 biodigesters, the equipment where biogas is produced. By the end of this year, however, the Agriculture Ministry hopes that 6,000 others will be installed on agricultural properties nationwide. And the long-term goal is to install 1.5 million biodigesters. Which is not many, bearing in mind the 7.2 million in China, providing energy equivalent to what can be produced by 5 hydroelectric plants the size of Itaipu.

A cheap solution, easy to manufacture and even easier to operate, with no expenditure for raw materials converted to biogas, the biodigester is a masonry soaking pit for fermenting refuse such as animal manure, dry forest matter, biodegradable waste and such. Production of biogas costs nothing, as even the animal manure is reused.

Construction of a biodigester to produce 6,000 liters of biogas per day costs 35,000 to 75,000 cruzeiros. A biodigester producing 4,000 liters of gas per day is enough for a family of 5 persons to cook and have a refrigerator, hot water and electric lights. The investment pays for itself in 90 days of use.

UFRRJ To Have Biogas Lighting in 1981

By the end of this year the Rio de Janeiro Rural Federal University (UFRRJ) will have all its physical equipment supplied with 45,000 liters per day of biogas (2 "bujoes" [literally, plugs] of gas) that it produces with the biodigester installed in September 1980. The system, developed by Professor Ronaldo Alves Barbosa, head of the university's Technology Institute, has been much sought after by livestock farmers.

Of very low cost, using organic refuse as raw material, in practice a biodigester producing 4,000 liters of gas per day is enough for an average family (5 persons) to cook and have a refrigerator, hot water and electric lighting.

Various Alternatives

According to Professor Barbosa, a biodigester has several uses on a farm. Not only does it furnish gas for any suitable household appliance but, through a Volkswagen engine, such as the university has, it generates 15 kilowatts of electric power, which can be used to light an average-sized farm.

In the case of the UFPAJ, where the existing system is in operation serving research for other purposes, the solid and liquid refuse is used as biofertilizer--which permits increased agricultural productivity of at least 15 to 20 percent--and for creating a fish hatchery expected to have an annual output of 8 tons per hectare of lake surface.

The system adopted by the university received funding of 6 million cruzeiros from ELETRONBRAS (Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc) in an agreement signed 2 years ago. In the first stage the program developed a small laboratory biodigester and a hotbed to grow waterlilies, a fast-growing plant that will also be used as organic mater in producing biogas. For this the UFPAJ is building a large artificial lake.

Use

Professor Barbosa explained that with 2 or 3 head of cattle, 5 or 6 pigs or 90 to 100 chickens a biodigester produces 1,000 liters of biogas daily. For the system used by the university, 70 head of cattle are needed to provide 45,000 liters daily.

One thousand liters of biogas corresponds to 0.613 liter of gasoline, 0.579 liter of kerosene, 0.553 liter of diesel fuel, 0.454 kilogram of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and 1.428 kilowatt hours.

For domestic use, the consumption of biogas is 270 liters for cooking--120 liters are equivalent to 100 watt hours and 450 liters are equivalent to 1 horsepower-hour--and 2,200 liters for the refrigerator.

Biofertilizer

In speaking of the various functions of a biodigester, Professor Barbosa said that anaerobic biodigestion furnishes, besides biogas and energy, biofertilizer, which is the effluent from the second chamber of the biodigester.

This organic matter contains nitrogen, an important element due to its scarcity in our soils. Besides nitrogen, the fermentation effluent (biofertilizer) contains potassium, phosphorus and micronutrients important for soil.

He also stated that application of this effluent returns to the soil the essential organic matter that retains humidity and fertilizer in the soil, increases the microbiological population and encourages activity of earthworms, which ventilate the soil and improve conditions for development of microorganisms that transform atmospheric nitrogen into fertilizer.

Another important aspect is the benefit that use of this biodigester represents in reducing environmental pollution, as anaerobic fermentation can reduce considerably the potential organic matter present in refuse dumped in waterways, thus improving their ecological balance.

Anaerobic treatment of organic refuse on a farm results in energy to be used in stoves, refrigerators, electric lights, water heaters and internal-combustion engines; biofertilizer, organic matter to be recycled in the soil, containing nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and other nutrients; solution of the problem of pollution caused by dumping organic refuse in waterways; elimination of pathogenic germs present in animal and human refuse; and energy independence for the rural landholding.

Both Biodigesters Have Same Concept

The fundamental concept of the UFRJ project is based upon the process of anaerobic fermentation accomplished through use of the biodigester. Two biodigesters (5 cubic meters and 123 cubic meters) were installed. Fed by animal refuse and vegetable matter (husks, straw and waterlilies), they promote constant production of biogas.

The biodigesters operate on a semicontinuous basis, with a retention period of 15 days. The digested matter, after having been removed from the biodigester, is taken to a strainer where the solid and liquid parts are roughly separated.

The solid part is then incorporated in the soil as biofertilizer, returning to it its essential inorganic components as well as a quantity of organic matter that helps retain more water, avoid erosion, and increase the presence of earthworms, very useful in agriculture. Later, the agricultural refuse returns to fuel the biodigester.

The liquid part is taken to a lake to cultivate waterlilies which, besides being additional raw material for the biodigester, permit organic potential of the liquid to be lowered to levels applicable to raising fish, the next stage of the system. It is hoped that this will produce about 8 tons per hectare per year, permitting the rural population to have cheap animal protein.

To keep all parts in balance, the system is aided by a series of chemical analyses that provide knowledge of the system's performance. This leads to obtaining the parameters of the process.

Part of the project is to demonstrate equipment consuming biogas, including a stove, refrigerator, water heater, chicken brooder, lantern, boiler heater, electric-power generator, self-priming pump and a 15-kilowatt generating unit (being tested). All this equipment is in operation using as fuel the gas generated from refuse in the biodigester.

The project has an educational role in transferring the concepts to the university students and is open to the community in general. To the degree that the mineral and organic contents of the soil are increased simultaneously through study, the health of field and garden crops is also increased. In this case, disease and pests are reduced. At the same time and in similar proportions, the health and resistance of chickens and cattle are increased and, finally, that of those who eat the meat and vegetables.

The agreement between the UFRJ and ELETROBRAS was signed in May 1979. Its purpose is to define during a certain research period a model of a Brazilian farm that can reach energy self-sufficiency by using its organic potential in an organized manner.

Plan Is to Expand Projects

Brasilia--The government's least-known energy plan is the one that seeks to replace petroleum derivatives burned in the rural area by an unrefined type of methane. In the opinion of this program's national coordinator, engineer Normando Alves da Silva, the first step is accomplished: demonstration biodigesters are operating day and night, producing biogas, in all agricultural schools nationwide and at farming and livestock expositions.

The next step, he says, is to interest all the nation's industries that can produce equipment for burning biogas. This goal was based on the fact that in Europe during World War II methane obtained from biodigesters was used not only for lighting but also to power generators of electricity, trucks, buses, tractors and locomotives. In the combat area in Italy, where gasoline was allocated to combat vehicles, trains were run on methane (biogas refined from carbon dioxide).

Equipment

Some firms have already responded to the government appeal and are producing in scale or testing equipment and machinery powered by biogas. One of them is Brastemp, which is introducing a type of refrigerator for rural use where the generator, previously run by liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or kerosene, now runs on biogas. Another is Onam-Montgomery do Brasil, which has brought out a 3 and 1/3 horsepower stationary motor capable of producing 1,450 watts using biogas, when attached to a generator.

Fundicao L. Rodrigues, in Campina Grande, sells the bell-shaped capsule that is used as the second chamber of the biodigester, used for storing gas.

Companhia Geral de Industrias in Porto Alegre is selling a Junkers continuous water heater. In Belo Horizonte, Engefril is making a milk refrigerator. And in Rio de Janeiro, M. Agostini Comercio Industria S/A at 989 Automovel Clube Avenue in Inhauma is making 180,000 lantern jackets and between 40,000 and 50,000 glass bulbs monthly. The jackets cost 30 cruzeiros and the bulbs cost 100 cruzeiros each.

It cannot yet be said that all production is for equipment associated with biodigesters, as few have been installed in Brazil. But dealer Jairo Barroso do Nascimento asserts the industry is capable of supplying the biodigester market whenever it expands.

Only three factories--in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul--produce equipment for lanterns. Most of it is sold in rural areas, where lanterns are frequently used to light farmhouses. The market is profitable because of the nation's many rural properties without electric power.

Metalurgica Jackwall of Gravatai, Rio Grande do Sul, is about to introduce a biogas stove with oven and four burners. It has already introduced a two-burner stove without oven. It also sells a chicken-brooder heater and lanterns of various sizes, including one of 500 candle power for use in sheds, horse stables, barnyards, cattle barns and outdoor use. Peneluppi, a Sao Paulo metalworking firm, introduced a biogas showerhead and medium-sized lanterns. The Goias firm Bioenerge is doing the same thing.

Consul, another refrigerator manufacturer, is producing an experimental model of a rural biogas refrigerator. According to Normando Silva, the time is not far off when the industrial refrigerators of poultry slaughtering farms operate on biogas and all rural heating systems, mainly where chickens are born and raised, are fueled by biogas.

For use of biogas to increase to levels desired by the government so that petroleum derivatives are no longer burned on a large scale in the rural area, it is necessary to package the biogas, such as occurs with LPG, which, when it is put up in cylinders, is easily transported nationwide. There are some initial projects for producing biogas on an industrial scale for consumption by the system used for LPG.

EMBRATER Sees Promising Market

Glaucio Oliger, president of EMBRATER (Brazilian Rural Extension and Technical Assistance Enterprise), believes the market for the biodigester is promising, pointing out that every day, with the successive increases in the price of petroleum, biogas becomes a more efficient option for replacing imported oil.

Specialists of the Pernambuco Rural Extension and Technical Assistance Enterprise (EMATER-PE) will begin a course Monday advising the state's farmers in the use, installation and handling of biodigesters, with the objective of increasing the number of such units to be installed on small and medium-sized rural properties from 20 to 360.

Financing

Bamerindus intends to lend 100 million cruzeiros this year to small and medium-sized rural producers for building biodigesters, the bank's director, Mathias Vilhena de Andrade, announced. He said the program for this line of credit is being concluded and will be submitted to the Central Bank with a request for relending the amount. But he stressed that Bamerindus also intends to allocate its own funds to the program.

As other banks operating widely in rural credit, Bamerindus has been allocating funds for financing biodigesters. In 5 months loans of 6.5 billion cruzeiros were made, 50 percent by relending a line of credit from the Central Bank and the rest with the bank's own funds, leading to construction of 30 units.

Jose Kleber Leite de Castro, director of rural and industrial credit and special programs for the Central Bank, reports that anyone wanting to build a biodigester has two options: applying for the bank loan either within the general line of rural credit or through PROASE, Program for Selective Investments.

For the general line of credit the terms are: period of 5 years and interest rates of 35 percent for the North and Northeast and 45 percent for the rest of the country. For PROASE, period of 5 years and interest rates of 12 percent in the North and Northeast and 45 percent in other regions.

New Model

A biodigester that uses only 20 cubic meters daily of organic matter to supply gas for a farm with a refrigerator, a water heater, a 4-horsepower motor to chop cane,

power a water pump or cool milk will be introduced next month, according to the manufacturers, Minas Gerais businessmen Charles Lofti and Fernando Lamounier.

Its operating cost is zero. The biodigester is built of concrete, providing better conditions for using crop residues as fertilizer, and costs 1/4 that of conventional ones, according to its manufacturers. Installation takes only 3 days and is done by Embrapi, Brazilian Biodigester Company.

To give an idea of the equipment's efficiency, Mr Fernando Lamounier points out that a farmer with 10 head of cattle or 100 confined chickens has enough organic matter to be provided with fuel at no cost.

8834

CSO: 3001

ACCORD TO DEVELOP COAL INDUSTRY SIGNED WITH FRG

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 14-16 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] Increased interchange between Brazil and the FRG to develop the domestic coal industry was agreed upon in Rio de Janeiro Friday between delegations of businessmen and technicians from the two countries after 3 days of negotiations. The president of the Brazilian Electric Power Enterprises Support Company (CAEEB) signed the "letter of intent" on behalf of the Brazilian delegation and the chief of the Coal Division in the FRG Economics Ministry, Hans Lauffs, signed for the visitors.

"It wasn't the agreement the Germans wanted," said a member of the Brazilian delegation who was present at the close of negotiations. According to this source, the FRG delegation hoped to get a protocol for immediate sale of technology, especially for coal gasification projects.

Both parties will meet again in Bonn during the third quarter of this year to decide upon the document's implementation. The letter confirms acceptance of the proposal submitted Thursday by the Brazilian delegation, represented by businessmen and specialists of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company, the National Department of Mineral Production, the Mines and Energy Ministry and the CAEEB.

According to CAEEB President Nel Webster, the Brazilian proposal sought to create conditions for domestic companies to absorb foreign technology and broaden their horizons to produce and consume more than 27 million tons of coal in 1985.

Recommendations

In the letter of intent, both countries recommended: 1) greater participation by FRG experts and public and private enterprise in planning and organizing Brazilian coal production; 2) increased interchange for Brazilian firms to learn more about coal-mining technique; 3) technology transfer for processing coal; 4) conversion of domestic coal, despite its high ash content, into fuel gas; 5) joint development of studies for producing methanol from coal; 6) manpower training; and 7) environmental protection measures.

FRG representative Hans Lauffs said the agreement proposed by Brazil will be advantageous to both countries. He stressed that if further negotiations lead to projects prepared by both parties, there will be greater industrial cooperation and the FRG mining and equipment industries can participate more decisively in the Brazilian coal program.

He said there is a long German tradition in Brazil of "know-how" transfer and this cooperation will now be expanded. "All items of the agreement were well received," Lauffs said, without acknowledging any disagreements. He reported that this year his country is producing 90 million tons of coal and 130 million tons of lignite.

8834

CSO: 3001

PETROLEUM CORPORATION WILL OVERSEE OIL, GAS PROSPECTS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, (CAN) — Guyana is to set up a National Petroleum Corporation which will be charged with overseeing the country's oil exploration efforts and supervising the development of oil and gas here, Energy and Mines Minister Hubert Jack has announced.

Mr Jack reiterated in the National Assembly here that Guyana's prospects for finding oil in commercial quantities were good and said, "we are confident that when we drill we would find oil."

He said the proposed Petroleum Corporation would be entitled to enter into contracts with foreign companies in the oil exploration and development drive.

The Minister also announced that the republic was continuing negotiations with some foreign companies for the offshore exploration of oil.

Inland, in the southern Rupununi region, one company had already carried out seismic surveys but had not yet drilled the first well. Mr Jack disclosed. He however said that indications from that company

about finding oil in commercial quantities in that area were "extremely favourable."

A number of other overseas oil companies have been granted concessions to explore for oil in inland Guyana and one company is prospecting for uranium.

The Minister also disclosed that Guyana expected assistance from the World Bank in conducting geological surveys here and in training Guyanese, with emphasis on petroleum geology.

According to the Minister, a World Bank team which visited Guyana last month would be delivering its report on the local mineral situation after which the republic expected assistance in reviewing its geo-physical and geological data.

Mr Jack, however, stressed that while oil exploration continued the country had to improve its energy conservation — an area in which he admitted Guyana was not as conscious as it ought to have been in the past.

He said Guyana was also hoping to develop its traditional charcoal industry this year and possibly increase its exports of the fuel.

OIL STUDY TO BE MADE OF SARAMACCA AREA

Paramaribo DE WARE TIJD in Dutch 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The State Oil Company Suriname N.V. plans to develop Saramacca oil under its own management and for its own account. As a first step it invited a team of experts, in cooperation with Gulf Oil who will arrive in Suriname on 19 January.

This team consists of:

Mr A. Menez, an expert in reservoir engineering, oil field operations, and thermal recovery.

Mr R. Rhind, production and refinery expert, N. Cengiz and F. Hoadley, both oil geologists, Hoadley is also Gulf's vice president of exploration. This team together with a team of experts of the State Oil Company consisting of Mr Th. Wong, R. Bergval, E. Holder, and S.E. Jharap will study all available geologic and geophysics data of the Saramacca area, transportation possibilities on land and sea, our nation's technical potential, possible locations of an oil refinery, harbor facilities, supply and demand of oil products within our country at present and for the future.

The intention is that these experts will present their report towards the middle of February 1981 to the State Oil Company, it will indicate how the field work for the evaluation study in the Saramacca area will be carried out.

The State Oil Company is now securing financing for this phase to see to it that the above-mentioned evaluation of field research can be completed during this very year.

10319

CSO: 3105

INDUSTRY AND ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 16 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Duilio Quilici]

[Text] Atlantida--Minister of Industry and Energy Francisco Turrelles made statements to the press about the energy research and experimentation that are taking place on official as well as private levels in our country.

He reported, "Next Wednesday a company, specifically Hielogas, will begin operating in Montevideo a boiler that burns wood and, through a gas generator, generates low-quality gas. The gas is used to run the boiler, which usually consumes fuel-oil. In other businesses, tallow is being used, and in other areas of the country experiments are being done to replace gasoline with alcohol.

"It is very important that we be aware of where a barrel of oil goes as a function of the government's oil policy. Of particular importance is what we do with Argentine natural gas, how far a barrel goes, and where our bottleneck will be in the future."

Energy Evaluation

"To answer these questions," he added, "we are going to make an energy evaluation first, and then an energy model. We are beginning the evaluation on 1 March in a joint effort by national technicians and their counterparts from the Latin American Energy Organization. The evaluation will reveal exactly how the energy flow works, in terms of inputs as well as consumption, and from that we will determine future trends when we make a model to decide how the barrel of petroleum will be distributed. At that point we will make a basic decision about what should be replaced and how. But for the moment all these private experiments are putting us on the right track for the research and experiments that will be necessary to determine future action."

When asked about the use of tallow to replace fuel-oil, he stated that "everything is feasible to the extent that studies reveal economic advantages for the nation. The problem of tallow must be analyzed as a function of what other uses the product might have for industry."

Strategic Reserves

Asked if it was urgent to find substitutes, he said: "I believe there is no urgency in this country. A very good policy carried out by the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration (ANCAP) to establish strategic reserves, and a very intelligent policy of diversifying contracts and maintaining permanent relations with possible crude suppliers, have allowed us to face the future calmly. That does not mean, however, that we are not concerned about the future. We are concerned, but we are also calm because we have enough time to plan. We have an excellent hydraulic energy base, and we are already making plans for a possible nuclear energy plant to be built in 1995 as a means to augment our energy base. The time that it could take to replace petroleum products is being taken into consideration. We are aware that we will have a pricing problem, and will have to make rational and conservative use of our energy."

Minister Tourreilles emphasized that "we also know that for many years there will be no substitutes for crude oil for many of the present applications of that fuel. We must always rely on some basic fuels such as crude, natural gas, coal, and eventually nuclear energy; therein lie the fundamental solutions."

"Then we have the alternatives: solar, wind, geothermal--we are studying them all. At this time no stone should be left unturned in terms of energy possibilities. We must make commitments and carry research to its greatest potential within the framework of this country's resources."

8926

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC ENERGY, OIL CONSUMPTION DATA--According to the Monthly Energy Bulletin of Uruguay which is put out by the National Energy Office, in November 1980 the same general trends were being maintained from the past year. This meant that energy consumption jumped more than 13 percent over 1979 consumption levels. The energy sources were distributed as follows: 50 percent from Rio Negro, 22 percent from Salto Grande and 28 percent from thermal sources. Just as in earlier months, there was a drop in petroleum products consumption compared with 1979, which means that there was some response to the demand for more rationalized consumption. By November total consumption had been reduced by 10.7 percent. The only increase was in liquefied gas, with a 3.5 percent jump from the past year. According to data from previous months, consumption of gas coming through the Montevideo pipeline network had risen by 3.1 percent over 1979 figures, but there was an increase of only 1.3 percent in consumption in November 1980. [Text] [Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 10 Feb 81 p 7] 8926

CSO: 3010

DEBATE OVER OIL COMPANIES TAX DEBT SUIT DISCUSSED

Caracas ELITE in Spanish 18 Nov 80 pp 10-14

[Report on interviews with Dr Joel Melendez Hurtado, acting attorney general of the Republic, and Dr Maria Josefina de Ramon y Rivera, director of the Income Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance, by Manolo del Valle]

[Text] The settlements proposed by the former concessionaries for petroleum tax payments amount to 584 million bolivars, instead of 4.626 billion that the Income Tax Auditing Office has stated is collectible from these oil companies.

In addition, the guarantee fund that the companies have proposed in that settlement amounted to 2,344,500,000. Moreover, the guarantors are not stable and are not within the country, as would be proper. The oil companies and their subsidiaries have guaranteed among themselves, minimizing the actual amount of the guarantee that they could offer.

It has been requested that this guarantee be increased and it be guaranteed that the guarantors might be responsible with property of the nation.

It is believed, therefore, that the guarantee funds should be increased, in order to include the settlement requests aimed at by the oil companies, always on the basis of discussion and never on the basis of definite approval of those settlements. In addition, it is believed that the oil companies' guarantee funds have decreased in value, because, as is observed, these are offered in property and materials belonging to those companies.

At present, lawsuits are directed toward seeking sentences in the various income tax courts and in the Supreme Court of Justice. They depend solely on the decision of the judges who are entirely responsible for having Venezuela recover those billions.

Joel Melendez Hurtado: 'We Shall Comply With the Constitution and the Law'

The lawsuits that have been on file against the multinational oil companies for recovery of taxes ever since a little before the vaunted nationalization of this industry

in our country have been moving very slowly, as slowly, perhaps, as moves are made to extract the oil that the Venezuelan subsoil keeps within it.

Years have passed since the strongest notices were given to the oil companies to pay their debts to the nation with regard to the income taxes that they should pay to Venezuela. The lawsuits were at a standstill for 3 of those years, owing to a petition for a settlement with the nation filed by representatives of the foreign companies.

The truth is that, for reasons well known but not well explained to public opinion, those suits for tax recovery from the oil companies have been in a state of somnolence, if not total, almost complete. The most dramatic thing is that it is a dream too expensive to the country. Billions of bolivars might be lost, ending up in the vaults of the oil companies, to the detriment of Venezuela's financial integrity.

Because of these concerns, we requested a special interview with Dr Joel Melendez Hurtado, at present acting attorney general of the Republic. We succeeded in ascertaining, through him, that the Attorney General's Office is not abandoning keeping in force the suits filed against the oil companies for the already mentioned recoveries and, consequently, the whole concern of the Attorney General's Office has been applied to this problem that is pitting the country against powerful international interests.

Dr Melendez Hurtado told us:

"The National Constitution confers on the Public Prosecutor's Department legal authority of primary importance." (Dr Melendez Hurtado takes up the text of the Constitution: "Article 218: The Public Prosecutor's Department shall watch over exact observance of the Constitution and laws.").

"So then the attorney general of the Republic is the official on whom the Venezuelan Constitution confers supreme supervision over compliance with that same Constitution and other laws of the Republic.

"This means," the attorney general added, "that, with regard to those recoveries and those suits involving the nation's public interest, this office will zealously watch over compliance with the Constitution and the law that may have to be explained, without any other concern than application of the law and prevalence of justice. That is the topmost concern of the Attorney General's Office."

Earlier, when we stated to him the exact reason for our visit to his office, Dr Melendez Hurtado told us the following:

"The most proper procedure is for a sentence to be reached in each suit. Therefore, the suits have been put up for consideration by a court that will decide consequently.

"Moreover," he said, "if the matter is so important and the nation's interests are at stake, it is much more desirable for it to be settled opportunely."

He gave a reason for asking him about the steps taken by his office:

"What is being done at present by the Attorney General's Office to speed up the suits pending against the oil companies?"

"In those suits, just as in all suits, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic acts diligently, because it is an obligation imposed by the Constitution. Therefore, as representative of the Public Prosecutor's Department, it has to act in those suits and must be careful concerning how the actions are carried out, in order to prevent a standstill or expiration of the statute of limitations in this action or also legal lapse."

"Why has one single sentence, and no other, come out in these cases?"

"This office acts by taking the appropriate position. The decision is not up to the Public Prosecutor's Department, but rather to the judge. Consequently, judicial decision is an act that comes within the area of sovereignty of the judge and the impenetrable dimension of the free conscience of the one pronouncing judgment."

"What has the Attorney General's Office done to prevent -- if possible -- expiration of the statute of limitations in these suits?"

"The action observed in the proceedings is precisely," he pointed out to us, "for the purpose of speeding up the various trials and of proceeding with a concern that expiration of the statute of limitations will not occur."

"How much could Venezuela lose, if the competent authorities close their eyes and the statute of limitations expires in these suits?"

"I could not give you figures. Actually, I do not have that estimate. The interesting point," he told us in a pompous tone, "is not only the material loss that this kind of situation would cause the country, as you state, but also the moral aspect and the concept of value-justice that would not be understood by many people except those who have sufficient knowledge of legal science."

"Does the Attorney General's Office have one or more officials assigned to have cognizance of these suits against the oil companies?"

"Yes, obviously so. At the beginning of this interview, we already said that the Constitution orders the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to watch over the nation's high interests."

"Are there talks with the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic on these tax collections from oil companies?"

"The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic is the agency that is assigned, constitutionally, the duty of representing and defending judicially or extrajudicially the patrimonial interest of the republic. Consequently, the Office of the Prosecutor General has a great function to perform in those trials and, therefore, it would be desirable for there to be joint action between the Attorney General's Office and the Prosecutor General's Office, for the purpose of achieving a benefit to the nation's interests."

Later, we asked Dr Melendez Hurtado concerning the way in which the Attorney General's Office could guarantee taxpayers that this tax revenue owed by the oil

companies will not be lost. He answered us in this connection, still very politely and expressively.

"We are now acting diligently at present by urging the competent jurisdictional agency to make a pronouncement and to hand down the appropriate decision."

We did not want to let an opportunity slip by to talk with the Attorney General of the Republic on the foot-dragging that is said to exist in the courts in deciding on many suits, that is to say, in handing down sentences, since there are delays in issuing sentences by the court handling a given case. He answered our question as follows:

"The suits are being tried in accordance with the time periods established by law and pursuant to the procedural rules governing them. The judges handling these trials are qualified, honest, capable and the slightest suspicion that they are acting in violation of the law must in no way and at no time be held against them. I am sure that, in due time, the decisions will be forthcoming to the satisfaction of everyone."

"In this case of the claims against the oil companies that we have discussed, is there the terrible figure of administrative corruption with unforeseeable harm to the nation?"

"That has not come up so far and, at any rate, if the Attorney General's Office has the slightest indication of what you pointed out, it would act strongly and diligently."

According to what we can deduce, the activities of the Public Prosecutor's Office lead to not allowing the statute of limitations to expire with regard to the suits against the multinational oil companies and to the occurrence, at some time, of the receipt of sizable amounts by the republic as a result of the persistent, just -- patriotic, we might point out -- work by those who hold in their hands the decisions on the collection of income taxes that the already mentioned oil companies still have to pay Venezuela.

Maria J. de Ramon y Rivera: 'There is One Advantage -- No Statute of Limitations on the Debt'

A titanic struggle is being waged in Venezuela to recover the large amount of money for income taxes owed by the multinational oil companies ever since before nationalization of oil during the administration of Carlos Andres Perez, in 1974. By means of its courts and its defenders, the country has an opportunity to appear, in the eyes of the world, as a sovereign entity unafraid of the powerful interests motivated by local and foreign influence.

ELJTE has investigated the status of the tax collections, the status of the claims and who has taken part or is taking part in this gigantic struggle that the Republic of Venezuela must undoubtedly win, because it is being confronted by those who, for very many years, enjoyed attractive concessions that enabled them to pay ridiculously low taxes and by those who, inside the country with Venezuelan citizenship, are also fighting on behalf of those interests.

ELITE interviewed Dr Maria Josefina de Ramon y Rivera in her office in the Income Tax Administration Directorate. She has served many years in the Ministry of Finance and is a person extremely well informed on tax matters. We touched concretely on the topic of the oil assessments levied on the multinational companies.

"The oil companies were the object of tax recovery claims from 1967 to 1975 by the Ministry of Finance, which filed suit. Meanwhile and during that period, the statute of limitations was suspended. That is to say that as long as the suits are pending and the reasons are activated, the companies or their representatives cannot claim the statute of limitations.

"Some of these suits are in Finance Courts and others in the Supreme Court of Justice. The ones that are in Finance Courts are being handled in the income tax courts (first, second and third trial courts) and others are being handled in appeal in the Supreme Court of Justice. The parties concerned, that is to say the oil companies and their representatives can file appeals in the income tax courts.

"It is also a fact that there are recovery claims made by the Comptroller's Office."

"Then, the oil companies are attacked on two fronts?"

"Well, I should not say attack, but merely collection of obligations with regard to the income tax."

"How many suits have been filed or are in the Ministry of Finance for these recovery claims?"

"There are exactly 778 suits in the Finance Courts and 42 suits on behalf of the Comptroller's Office."

"What have the oil companies alleged to file their appeals to the courts?"

"Generally, it is alleged that the briefs are poorly prepared, poorly made up, poorly drawn up. Other appeals state that vitally important documents are not signed legibly and thus time has been passing. They allege incompetency on the part of officials responsible for processing, and so on. There are many tricks that they are trying to seize upon in order to delay action.

"Have those documents been withdrawn from the suits?"

"In some cases, yes, but they have been introduced again. Moreover, those appeals that they are filing must be submitted to the courts within a maximum of 15 days, but, for reasons of defense attorneys' tricks, up to 42 days are required for advisement and thus time passes."

"How much can Venezuela collect from those companies?"

"Two billion bolivars for recovery claims made by the Ministry of Finance through the Income Tax Administration and other claims drawn up by the Comptroller's Office that have come to be called 'the Mucci claims,' which are on oil prices."

"As we see it, then there is no danger that the statute of limitations will expire for those lawsuits?"

"Not at all. The two ministers of mines before the present one pointed this out to the National Congress and the General Income Tax Administration. They have been reactivating those suits in the three Finance Ministry courts."

"Does the time that they were at a standstill, from 1977 to 1979, not count toward the statute of limitations?"

"Absolutely not, because that was the time during which the oil companies requested settlement of the executive branch with a hearing before the Standing Interministerial Committee (Finance, Energy and Mines and Justice)."

"What was the settlement that they requested?"

"Payment of certain parts of the debt, a payment that amounted to 30 percent of the indebtedness."

"What were the results?"

"The just mentioned Interministerial Committee, the Finance Ministry Income Tax Administration, the Comptroller's Office and the Finance courts said no. Meanwhile, the nation stopped collecting interest for delayed payment owing to these tactics. This amounts to 1 percent of the debt claimed."

"That opposition is maintained, because it is believed that it is a brazen arrangement that they are attempting to impose on the country, in order to avoid paying that money that they are obliged to pay."

"One of the most important points is that the nation (Ministry of Finance) is requesting of the competent courts replacement of the bond that the oil companies indicated for guaranteeing the debt owed with assets."

"What is the amount of those assets?"

"They amount only to 1.6 billion bolivars. This is very little for what they owe. National Public Administration wants a bond posted to the satisfaction of the claimants."

"Doctor, do you not believe that those persons who are protecting the oil companies from this economic disaster that they made and hope will continue, could be regarded as traitors to the country, because they make use of national influence to attack the country's economy?"

The Finance Ministry administrator of income tax thought, smiled and then told us:

"I am going to refer to me, only to me. I would never work against my country's interests. I would never file suits like the ones being handled at present. I would never do that."

As the conversation with Dr Ramon y Rivera was drawing to a close, she told us the following:

"What gave rise to this lawsuit, or lawsuits, was the audit to which the companies were subjected by the Income Tax Administration and it was carried out in two steps: first step, auditing; second step, appeal for administrative reconsideration. In the first step, the nation's tax interests were defended. The oil companies were notified officially of the amounts that the income tax administration believed they had not declared, although they were items subject to taxation.

"And the second step was to ascertain whether the collections had been made perfectly well. Then the companies began to introduce appeals to the tax courts against these decisions and at present most of them are in the Finance Ministry courts and in the Supreme Court of Justice, as we have also already said.

"Therefore, the tax courts and the Supreme Court of Justice have the final decision in their hands. We shall comply to the extent permitted us to participate by law and that amount will be collected or will not be collected, depending on the judgment handed down by the higher bodies of justice."

10,042

CSO: 3010

UNIVERSITY REOPENING DATE STILL UNCERTAIN

La Paz ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] CONRUB [National Commission for Reorganization of the University of Bolivia] vice president Dr Armando Villafuerte told this daily that the date for the reopening of the country's universities has not yet been set for many reasons, among them the economic problem.

He explained that originally they had conditionally spoken of April, but in the final analysis it is the government that will decide on the reopening of the universities since the new Bolivian University Law that sets the standards for and regulates their operation has to be passed first.

Referring to the law, Dr Villafuerte said that it is ready and is right now in the correction and printing phase.

Regarding preparation of the report, he said that it was a fairly tough job but that it was being painstakingly done, basing it on the experiences of previous administrations, during which steps were taken that were often misinterpreted, and adding to them studies done by professionals who, going beyond the framework of their instructions, prepared reports.

Economic Factor

Referring to the economic problem that confronts Bolivian universities, Dr Villafuerte said that the situation was reported on at a Cabinet meeting by Minister of Education Col Ariel Coca and that CONRUB members had done the same for a Finance Ministry economic team.

Dr Villafuerte added that they are of the opinion that, aware of the economic situation the universities are going through, the government is studying the possibility of finding immediate solutions in order to return the university situation to normal.

Another basic and fundamental problem is that of physical space or room for facilities. For example, the UMSA [Greater University of San Andres] does not have enough room to house some 20,000 students. So this problem too has to be solved.

He said that the new university law will have to be reviewed, studied and passed and it will soon be time for registration, entrance exams and other details which in the end take time.

11,466

CSO: 3010

CORVALAN PRAISES ALLENDE'S REVOLUTION, CRITICIZES PINOCHET

Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 2 Dec 80) pp 94-100

[Speech by Luis Corvalan, general secretary of Chilean Communist Party, at a Moscow public meeting devoted to the 10th anniversary of the victory of Chile's Unidad Popular at the presidential elections]

[Text] Chile is currently experiencing a period of extraordinary internal political tension. The country is on the eve of an event representing an act of contempt for the people's democratic feelings. With provocative impudence Pinochet has chosen 11 September--the seventh anniversary of the coup d'etat--to conduct a demagogic farce--the conduct a plebiscite aimed at ratifying the fascist constitution which he and the junta have actually imposed on the country.

All the country's popular and progressive forces and 1 million Chileans in exile reject this miserable parody of a constitution and declare with complete justification that the plebiscite has no moral or legal force.

No longer just isolated individuals and groups about a dozen strong, determined groups of the population are challenging the regime's repressive policy and openly opposing fascism and advocating freedom. The demands "Pinochet Out!" "Democracy Now!" and "A United People is Invincible!" are eliciting a broad response.

A process of mutual understanding among Chileans and the restoration of the unity of action of all antifascists against tyranny and the farce of 11 September is developing in the face of the common enemy.

We have gathered under these conditions to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the victory of Unidad Popular and the election of Salvador Allende as president of Chile.

September 4 is the day when, every 6 years, Chileans elect a new president of the republic by way of universal suffrage. For this reason it is also the date uniting all our country's democrats.

The Unidad Popular victory was an event of international significance. The profound anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchical transformations implemented in the three years of President Allende's government represent in aggregate a revolution of profoundly democratic and patriotic content.

The fascist coup of 11 September 1973 was the victory of counterrevolution. On this day power was seized by a military camarilla in the service of transnational corporations and local financial clans.

The fact that the Chilean revolution is the subject of study by the revolutionaries of many countries and that frequent reference is made to it, both its achievements and shortcomings and mistakes, testifies to its significance. This analysis is still not complete. However, we consider it necessary to emphasize certain of our conclusions.

Revolution today encounters not only the counterrevolution of the internal reactionary classes but also imperialist interference. This has already been confirmed in Chile. It was the same on Cuba at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, which culminated in a crushing defeat. The constant attempts to turn back all revolutions, including the revolution in Afghanistan, where the American imperialists with the aid of Beijing have organized and continue to organize the incursion of counter-revolutionary bands from Pakistan, testify to this.

In order to consolidate, develop and win revolution must be based on an active majority and a favorable correlation of forces, that is, be based on a broad policy of alliance, which could incorporate agreements and commitments of the most representative circles advocating social progress.

It is essential that the revolutionary forces operate in firm unity and under a common leadership, which is achieved as a result of the maximum concurrence in determination of the nature of the process of social transformations, the application of firm and flexible tactics and the formulation of strategic goals.

Revolution must solve the problem of power in all its amplitude. This means that it is insufficient, as was the case in Chile, to win executive power, which is a part of political power, or to undertake transformations only of the economic structure—it is essential, in addition, to be able to change (and in the most profound manner) the entire structure of the state. Preservation of a machinery of state whose mission was to support and defend the interests of reaction will ultimately lead to it being turned into an instrument of counterrevolution. This was what happened, inter alia, with judicial power and, particularly, with the armed forces in Chile.

The Unidad Popular Government implemented measures which corresponded to the Chilean people's needs and vital aspirations. Fascism has done everything possible to liquidate them, but tomorrow, albeit not in the same form and with the necessary corrections, they will have to be implemented.

I would like to specially mention one incident. President Allende is buried in a family vault in the Santa Inez Cemetery. On 26 June, which would have been his 72d birthday, a group of young people came to this spot, where there is not even a slab bearing his name, to lay flowers and honor his memory. Police bloodhounds seized them. This fact testifies not only to the barbarity of the fascists but also to the fact that Allende's image alarms tyranny. His example lives on and puts the fear of God into it.

Pinochet is laying claim to self-perpetuation in power and to a firm hold on the office which he usurped until 1997, that is, to hold on as a dictator imposed and supported by bayonets for 23 and one-half years altogether. This is determined by the draft constitution to be put forward at the plebiscite. And it affords the right, on the other hand, to change its provisions throughout the transitional period and, among other articles just as "democratic" as those mentioned, bans the activity of parties and organizations which fight against the system.

The tyrant has permitted himself to declare that this will be a constitution of freedom. Truly the flower of a constitution and the bloom of freedom! It was worded by a group of venal hacks and personal favorites of the oligarchical clans, and, moreover, neither the people nor their representatives had a chance to even open their mouths.

The so-called plebiscite will be conducted under the conditions of an emergency, the prohibition of political parties and the lack of a truly free press and the opposition's access to the information media, electoral lists and the experts' tribunal, when a new wave of terror, arrests and banishments has been unleashed and when 1 million Chileans are in exile. This plebiscite provides no alternative. It is reminiscent of a one-horse race. Everyone knows the outcome in advance. It will be as Pinochet has said. You can be sure that the results of the plebiscite are already in his desk drawer.

But there will be other results also. The illusions concerning the supposed liberalization of the regime are being dispelled. The paths toward gradual evolution, of which certain people dreamed, are being closed. I have no doubt that under these circumstances the Chilean people will find a means to free themselves from the yoke of tyranny. By this method or the other the masses will rise up to oust fascism. Pinochet will not be able to remain in power the length of time on which he is counting. The people's right to rebel is indisputable.

All the opposition forces oppose the farce of the plebiscite. The spectrum of forces participating in the resistance is growing and broadening. It represents the overwhelming majority of the country. The resolve and firmness of the opposition to the tyranny at the time of the plebiscite will have a marked impact on the combat spirit and strength with which the people will emerge from this trial.

The demands for a return to a democratic regime have assumed national proportions. Under the conditions of the growing militancy of the masses, progress on the path of unity on a social basis, condemnation of the dictatorship internationally and the exacerbation of economic problems these demands have already had an impact within the interior of the regime itself. Having promulgated his fascist constitution and called for the fraud with the plebiscite, Pinochet is endeavoring to do away with the cracks in the foundations of power, silence critics of his camp and compel the armed forces to follow in the channel necessary to him.

But the successes which the dictator may score in this respect are transitory. The situation will depend increasingly on the unity and struggle of the working class and the people and their indomitable spirit and on the mutual understanding of all the democratic forces. No tyranny capable of withstanding the mighty pressure of the masses exists.

Among the most valuable behests of Salvador Allende is the appeal for unity. He was a consistent fighter for the unification of the working people and for the firmest alliance of the parties of the left. Furthermore, he was always ready for an agreement with other political forces if this was necessary and corresponded to the people's interests.

Allende's behest is today becoming an imperative necessity for Unidad Popular, which has endured serious trials. Bowing to necessity, it has conducted an in-depth analysis of its actions. Collectively and individually the Unidad Popular parties have investigated--particularly recently--the reasons for the defeat in 1973, the changes in the economy and society imposed by the fascist regime, today's tasks and the tasks for the future confronting the people's movement.

We have a concurrence of views on the most important issues: the need to strengthen Unidad Popular in order that it might offer the country its renewed historical plan, the basis of which should be the antifascist, anti-imperialist and antimonopoly tasks of the present day and which would also afford a prospect of democratic development on the path toward socialism. In addition, in order to do away with fascism we all advocate agreement with other opposition parties. We share the opinion that this agreement will be more effective as Unidad Popular and the parties included therein strengthen. Agreement and mutual understanding also exist on other questions which, without offending anyone, will consolidate unity. The time has come, it seems to us, to strengthen our ranks.

The antifascists' primary duty is to struggle against fascism and strive for unity in the struggle against the dictatorship.

The social and political forces waging the battle in Chile are called on to determine primarily what should and what should not be done at this time.

As we see it, the fascist tyranny has not been and will not be able to turn Chileans into a herd of sheep, and hot, difficult and inevitable battles lie ahead. Pinochet will continue the repression in order to impose his policy. And the people, defending their rights, will fight. They will succeed in finding in this struggle specific forms in which a democratic or revolutionary process may be developed in the country, employing the most diverse methods for broadening the mass movement, isolating the dictatorship, unifying forces and creating the prerequisites for victory. It is precisely fascism which has determined the situation wherein there remains to the people no path other than the use of all means and forms of struggle accessible to them, including openly violent ones, enabling them to defend their right to freedom and life. Victory or death--such was the choice of the patriots who fought for independence. "Live with honor or die with glory" was the motto of O'Higgins. The peoples have repeatedly found themselves in critical situations which leave them no other choice. Thus it was on Cuba at the time of the Batista dictatorship. Thus it was in Nicaragua during the Somoza tyranny. Judging by how events are developing, so it will be in Chile under the conditions of Pinochet's fascist regime.

We revolutionaries must always confront the facts head-on. The Chilean people have been suffering from the fascist regime for 7 years now. Thousands of our comrades have been brutally killed. Thousands have disappeared without trace. Tens of thousands have experienced prison, concentration camps and torture chambers. The dictatorship has changed Chile's economic structure in order to put it at the disposal of the monopoly clans and also transnational trusts. A handful of the rich

and nouveau riche have resorted to speculation, taking advantage of domestic and international credit, as a result of which last year the foreign debt amounted to the astronomical figure of \$10 billion, increasing the country's dependence even more. All this has occurred against the background of the frittering away of the national wealth, the transfer of national enterprises and establishments to private hands, a winding down of production created by the state and private persons over decades, the creation of a huge army of unemployed, elimination of the most important gains of the working class and its increased exploitation.

The regime has destroyed the [Lonken] Mine, where one of its most horrible crimes was discovered. But the executioners' deed will never be erased from Chileans' memory.* The murders of General Prats and his wife, Orlando Letelier, Marta Ugarte and Isidoro Carrillo and their comrades, Miguel Enríquez and David Miranda, Prof Jorge Peña, Danielle Akuna, Gastón Lobos and Eduardo Jara will not be forgotten, as the political prisoners who have disappeared without trace will not be forgotten.

The business in which certain figures of the regime have engaged, the privileges enjoyed by numerous armed forces' officers on active service or in retirement, the brothels which have spawned for high officials, the luxurious nightclubs and discotheques--members of the dictator's family also participate in this shady business--show the corruption and depravity of the circles which are enriching themselves the most thanks to the regime and which have become its favorites and its support. Such is the society which fascism wishes to establish with the help of repression and at the price of the people's impoverishment.

Now, in connection with the extension to 20 days of the right of the authorities to deprive arrested persons of the opportunity of communicating with the outside world, with the stepping up of the persecution, the appearance of terrorist groups created by the regime itself, the practice of kidnapping as a new form of intimidation and with the constitutional farce already approved by the tyrant, it becomes obvious that fascism has been forced to abandon to a considerable extent the cosmetic operation it had thought up which it was counting on to conceal its true appearance.

In its endeavor to serve the financial clans and imperialist transnational corporations the fascist dictatorship is without the least hesitation infringing the interests of the social strata which in fact contributed to its installation. Furthermore, it is refusing certain of them, the landowners of the south and taxi drivers of the capital, for example, the right to assembly even and treating them most unceremoniously. It is also acting the same with respect to the Catholic Church.

These facts speak for themselves. On the one hand they show the true nature of the fascist regime and, on the other, they are creating additional possibilities for the unification against it of the vast majority of the people.

The agreements between various opposition groups and the courageous acts of struggle performed primarily by the workers and students indicate the direction in which events will develop.

*A hidden graveyard was discovered at the end of 1978 some 50 kilometers from Santiago where the junta had buried tortured patriots (Editor's note).

At the command of life itself all progressive forces are called on to unite in the struggle for freedom. Fascism has not and will not be able to eradicate democratic ideas and crush the political parties.

Historical experience shows that fighters for freedom are ultimately invincible. One falls, and dozens of others rise up who will continue his path and operate increasingly effectively under the most difficult underground conditions.

Our antifascist struggle is a part of the general struggle of the Latin American peoples, who have risen against imperialism and oligarchy and have scored historic successes on Cuba, in Nicaragua and on Grenada. This struggle relies on the support of all the world's progressive forces. It is inseparably connected with the struggle for peace, whose main force is the Soviet Union and its closest allies, but it also unites other nations, peoples, governments, movements, parties and individuals holding various political and ideological views.

The international significance of the struggle of each people is reflected in the decisive support which it awakens throughout the world, even if it is taking place in the most remote corners of the world. We Chileans rely on impressive international solidarity, and the level thereof is not declining, despite the fact that 7 years have already elapsed. Something similar can also be observed in respect of Uruguay, whose people are also the victims of fascist tyranny, Bolivia, where a military clique is attempting to drown the democratic process in blood, El Salvador, where a new dictatorship in the service of imperialism is murdering dozens of people daily, and Guatemala, Haiti and Paraguay, where shameful despots rule.

In connection with the farce undertaken by Pinochet the democratic forces of all continents have again expressed their decisive condemnation of tyranny and their support for our antifascist cause. The Chilean people see this solidarity as a powerful stimulus in their heroic struggle, which will inevitably lead to victory.

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CONGRESSMEN PROPOSE CHANGES IN PRESIDENTIAL TERM

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Feb 81 Sec A p 10

[Text] Congressmen and political leaders from various movements were fully agreed on the feasibility of extending the presidential term in Colombia to 5 or 6 years, as suggested by the head of state, Julio Cesar Turbay, but they appeared to advocate a ban on reelection.

These views were expressed yesterday by politicians of different persuasions who have seats in Congress, and who indicated that the next legislature (which begins on 20 July) is the most appropriate occasion on which to start debating a constitutional amendment for that purpose.

Of seven congressmen questioned by EL TIEMPO, only Liberal Senator Alvaro Uribe Rueda appeared to favor presidential reelection and, furthermore, for the very next term. (At present, the president may be reelected after an intervening period.)

The proposal to extend the constitutional presidential term of 4 years was revived by President Julio Cesar Turbay, who also proposed that, in such an event, reelection should be terminated.

Turbay stated: "I would favor a future extension of the presidential term to 5 or 6 years, with the compensating factor that reelection would be banned at all times and occasions; in other words, extend the term, but terminate reelection." The president argued that the present 4 years are too brief for the accomplishments to be made, noting that a longer term would be more useful for the country.

The congressmen queried by this paper also cited the feasibility of accompanying that extension of the presidential term with a revision of the constitutional term for senators and representatives, so that the latter term might be more consistent with the new one for the head of state.

Liberal congressmen Alvaro Uribe Rueda, Pablo Salazar de Heredia, Carlos Lemos Simmonds and Jaime Vidal Perdomo, and Conservatives Carlos Augusto Noriega, Ignacio Valencia Lopez and Hugo Palacios Mejia explained their theories on the subject.

Their views on President Turbay's proposal to extend the presidential term and ban reelection are as follows:

Alvaro Uribe Rueda, Liberal senator:

"Without by any means wishing to make a pedantic statement, I agree, with enormous enthusiasm, with the proposal to extend the presidential term made by President Turbay, because that theory coincides with my own, expressed many times, and for the first time in an interview with EL TIEMPO in 1975, when I was still ambassador in Mexico.

"On that occasion I said that ours was a ludicrous presidency, and that there should be a term of at least 6 years for the institution.

"As for the nonreelection, I favor immediate reelection, as is the case in France and the United States, for example. If it is thought that force will be used in the government to coerce the public, either with reelection or without immediate reelections, this phenomenon could occur when the head of state causes it by resorting to the path of arbitrary action. Our Constitution, which is liberal and democratic, has been unable to prevent the tremendous violations of which it has been a victim since 1946."

Carlos Augusto Noriega, Conservative senator:

"All that I can say is that this was a proposal of mine submitted to the Senate and distributed to the First Commission last year. My proposal was clearcut: increase the presidential term to 5 years; ban the reelection of the president for all time; also increase the term of senators to 5 years; and set the term of representatives in the Chamber at 3 years.

"My proposal was supplemented by the position of lifetime senator for former presidents of the republic who have reached the chief executive's post through popular election. Unfortunately, my proposal was not considered by the Senate's First Commission; something that has forced me to insist on it in the next regular legislature."

Pablo Salazar de Heredia, Liberal representative in the Chamber:

"The president's proposal to extend the presidential term to 6 years is aimed essentially at meeting requirements of the modern world, particularly those related to the plans and programs to be carried out by a government which is generally not in office long enough to accomplish them in the short space of 4 years.

"We might say that, at present, there are two types of government terms in countries: that of the nations operating with a parliamentary system, with a term that is virtually what the people and the parliament itself require of the government. This generally allows for stability in programs, making it possible to carry out the plans without problems. The other is that of presidential terms which have a fixed mandate and which are actually divided into two types: those in which there is immediate reelection, with the term converted into 8 years; and others wherein it is not immediate, remaining at 4 years; and the complaint is the same, namely, that the work cannot be accomplished.

"Now this is a good proposal, because it eliminates the problem of reelection halfway, and because it gives the government the necessary time to prevent its plans

from remaining on paper, and to make them a reality. I don't know whether it should be accompanied by some mechanism that would also reform the congressional terms; because a congressional term of 4 years does not seem in keeping with a presidential term of 6 years.

"If there is no reform in the case of the congressmen's terms, there might eventually occur the instance of a president whose mandate in Congress is changed for reasons of public opinion, which would make the last 2 years of the mandate not only inconvenient, but impossible to govern in."

Bipartisan Accord

Ignacio Valencia Lopez, Conservative representative in the Chamber:

"The proposal deserves every consideration and respect, owing to the matter that it involves and its lofty origin. It has also been an issue that has evoked political controversy on many occasions; but there are grounds to support the view that the present 4-year term may be insufficient to complete a government's endeavor, and also to uphold the tenet of the large democracies, like the United States, which have adopted a 4-year term with subsequent reelection.

"The proposal opens a very interesting controversy and, of course, it may be the subject of bipartisan dialog in search of a great national consensus; because, in such matters, the country's tradition has taught us the need to arrive at agreement that has consulted the interests and opinions of the various sectors of Colombian society."

The Bureaucracy

Carlos Lemos Simmonds, Liberal senator:

"With regard to the nonreelection of the president, I was among those who, during the last campaign, opposed the view that the presidents should continue in command after having served their term. Unfortunately, our idea was defeated, so that reelection as an institution is in effect in Colombia; and I respect that constitutional ruling, although I still believe that reelection is not feasible.

"As for the extension of the presidential term, I am in agreement with the proposal of President Turbay Ayala. In a country wherein the bureaucracy is typified by chronic disorder, 4 years is too short a time to enable a head of state to carry out his government program in its entirety. Much of the term will be taken up with forming the cadres for his administration, disciplining them, and instilling in them his political and administrative principles. And, at the other extreme, the other year of government becomes a period of a quasi-interim type, when the country is already on the eve of selecting a new president, or has already elected him.

"Therefore, I think that to extend the presidential term to 5 years, eliminating reelection, would enable the heads of state to govern with a greater sense of administrative continuity, without allowing that additional year to become excessive, as would be the case if the term were extended to 7 years, as it has been in France.

"So I believe that this is an idea worth studying in greater detail, taking into account the administrative precedents in the nation's history themselves."

Hugo Palacio Mejia, Conservative representative in the Chamber:

"President Turbay is correct in his view that the government's term is too short. It would be feasible to extend it, so that the projects and policies of the respective chief executive could be carried out completely.

"The principle of nonreelection is feasible, because it would prevent a stoppage in the circulation of the country's ruling classes, and that circulation is necessary for democratic stabilization."

'The Sun on His Back'

Jaime Vidal Perdomo, Liberal senator:

"The proposal is interesting, but it is not new; we might call it a recurrent proposal. As for the presidential term, other countries have a longer one, such as in Venezuela (5 years) and Mexico (6 years). But in France there is currently a dispute, and some think that the 7-year term that they have there is too long.

"In Colombia, there could be a presidential term for as long as 5 years, but the term for Congress, the assemblies and the town councils would have to be readjusted. I don't know whether this government is 'gaged' to submit the pertinent constitutional reform.

"As for reelection, there was also an idea of banning it in the past (during the government of Dr Lopez Michelsen), but it was finally rejected. The political dynamics and the impetus of the generations, especially in a party with a long leadership such as that of the Liberal movement, make me consider reelection to be something rather remote, although it is not banned in the Constitution.

"I believe, psychologically, that Dr Turbay's statement shows that he is feeling 'the sun on his back;' that feeling stems from the lack of real programs, which has caused him to think that he would not be able to accomplish what he wanted. This late desire is shown by the additional number of bills submitted at the extra sessions of Congress: over 75 proposals to be dealt with in 40 days, whereas the Congress normally does not pass 70 laws per year, on the average."



Alvaro Uribe
Rueda



Pablo Salazar
de Heredia



Hugo Palacio
Mejia



Jaime Vidal
Perdomo



Carlos Augusto
Noriega



Ignacio Valencia
Lopez

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CSO: 3010

LIBERAL BLOC ASSERTS ITS NEUTRALITY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jan 81 Sec C p 5

[Text] A solid bloc of congressmen reaffirmed its "neutrality" toward the presidential precandidacies, but announced that its position would be unanimous at the Liberal council meeting in March, and at the board meeting planned for this Tuesday, at which a new Central Political Commission will be elected.

Nearly 60 congressmen (who had backed the nomination of the comptroller general, Anibal Martinez Zuleta) also stated that they are abiding entirely by the procedures established for the party's reorganization and unification.

Yesterday, the congressmen issued a policy statement in which they also laud the "magnificent work" done by comptroller Anibal Martinez, and note that he contributed, with republican selflessness and impartiality, to the clarification of the national political situation by withdrawing his name from the list of precandidates.

Under these circumstances, and 2 days before the meeting of the Liberal congressmen, the bloc appears to be the strongest and most compact that will attend the junta and council meeting in March, for which it gave notice that it would submit a joint report.

Moreover, it confirms the fact that, at the appropriate time, the bloc will adopt a "clearcut stand regarding presidential candidacies," but that this position would not restrict the natural freedom of its members to attend forums or meetings and listen to the proposals of the various precandidates.

Meanwhile, on the legislative level, Senator Carlos Holmes Trujillo, the proposer of the amnesty bill in the First Commission of the Upper Chamber, expressed confidence that the proposal would be approved without incident because, he claimed, it is the result of a political agreement reached with difficulty between the government's spokesman and a Chamber subcommission.

Various reactions were caused yesterday on the Conservative political side by the position of the chairman of the Conservative (Alvarista) National Board of Directors, Miguel Escobar Mendez, who made heavy attacks on the candidacy of Belisario Betancur Cuartas.

The Statement

The text of the statement from the congressmen associated with Dr Anibal Martinez is as follows:

"The undersigned senators and representatives who constitute the most consistent congressional sector in the Congress of the Republic, and who are also agreed on the need to foster strong policies within the Liberal group for the preservation of the autonomy of the Congress, as an essential factor for safeguarding the institutional separation of public powers, without allowing this in any way to be an obstacle to seeking the accomplishment of the state's preeminent objectives in harmony with other established authorities, and who also believe that the indispensable, effective overseeing function of the comptroller general of the republic, as a delegated authority of the Chamber of Representatives, is a necessary, irreplaceable factor for instilling administrative ethics,

"Declare:

"First: That, as a political bloc, they abide entirely by the procedures established in the resolutions devised by the former presidents of the republic, and subsequently approved by the Liberal National Directorate, and the Central Political Commission, and ratified by the party's National Convention.

"Second: That, at the appropriate time, the bloc of congressmen signing this statement, following the necessary deliberations, will adopt a clearcut stand regarding presidential candidacies, but this position will not restrict the natural freedom of its members to attend any forums or meetings in order to listen to the proposals of the various candidates, as a fitting medium of information for acquiring the necessary evidence with which to make a subsequent decision.

"Third: We take advantage of this opportunity to laud the magnificent work done by the comptroller general of the republic, Dr Anibal Martinez Zuleta, in discharging his important functions, and the great service rendered to the Liberal Party and the country, by contributing, with republican selflessness and impartiality, to the clarification of the national political situation by withdrawing his illustrious name from the list of precandidates for the presidency of the republic.

"Fourth: Convinced that the future of the Liberal Party is indissolubly linked with its capacity to solve the fundamental problems of the Colombian people, and to provide suitable responses for the concerns resulting from the complexities of contemporary society, politics and economics, we shall introduce ourselves as a homogeneous team at the forthcoming Liberal Party council meeting, for the purpose of making concrete, clearcut proposals that can be readily understood by the ordinary person, aimed at devising a program that will guarantee the continuance of the Liberal Party in the government.

"Bogota, D.E., 22 January 1980."

The statement was signed by the following congressmen, among others: Edmundo Lopez Gomez, Carlos Holmes Trujillo, Alfonso de la Espriella, Julio Guerra Tulena, Jose Caballero Cormane, Francisco Fuentes, Simon Bossa Lopez, Maria Izquierdo de

Rodriguez, Sergio de la Torre, Carlos Hernando Figueroa, Ignacio Londono, Milciades Cantillo, Ricardo Barrios Zuluaga, Roman Gomez Ovalle, Efrain Quintero, Ricardo Rosales, Hernan Berdugo, Dimas Lara, Jaime Ueros Garcia, Juan C. Arango, Alvaro Archibold, Jorge Ardila Duarte, Andres Wilches Balseiro, Aurelio Irigorri, Alfonso Lopez Cossio, Miguel Faccio Lince, Luis Lorduy, Reyes Murillo Sanchez, Ricardo Ramirez Osorio, Antonio Sanchez Gutierrez, Zamir Silva Amin, Libardo Suescun, Eduardo Tinocco Bossa, Jose Vicente Mogollon, Hugo Soto Cabrera, Trino Luna Moron, Alvaro Hernan Ibarra, Rafael Andrade Reyes, Ruben Maury Pertuz, Pedro Nel Mesa, Eusebio Munoz Perea, Daniel Dominguez, Oscar Velez Marulanda, Enrique Molano Calderon, Samuel Grisales, Praxides Bolanos and Tiberio Zuniga.

Amnesty

Senator Carlos Holmes Trujillo, the proponent of amnesty, debating in the Fiscal Commission of the Upper Chamber, expressed confidence that the bill would be approved, and stressed that it is a serious effort aimed at the restoration of public peace, and hence at the lifting of martial law.

He remarked: "If the bill proves operative, the revolutionary forces which have a different concept of the organization of the state and a different notion of the structure of Colombian society can combat the government and the traditional parties in an atmosphere of liberty that cannot fail to be acknowledged for them without incurring serious liability for violation of the national Constitution."

He added that its greatest virtue consists of the fact that it opens a new path toward the reestablishment of public peace:

"...If the guerrillas were confident that they would not be harassed or persecuted personally, or with respect to their families or possessions, perhaps the country could be pacified without military repression, with all that it represents for the peace of mind of Colombians, the economic development of extensive areas upset by internal upheaval and the opening of new political battlefronts in fundamental ideological areas."

When asked whether the Liberal Party would back the bill en masse, he said:

"I don't know. I think that at the meeting held by Drs Alberto and Carlos Lleras with the members of the intercongressional commission it was found that the government's proposal was viable, and the final terms approved by the Chamber were found logical. But it is also true that the Constitution guarantees the moral independence of the senators to vote according to their conscience and personal judgment regarding usefulness and common good. So it seems to me that the debate will be sufficiently extensive to allow for hearing and analyzing all views, so that the result cannot be described as an imposition, but rather the product of an intellectual battle on the best way of serving the country in one of the areas which most seriously affect its destiny."

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CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH NEW MINISTRY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Jan 81 Sec D p 10

[Text] The 14th ministry will be created by the National Government to deal with matters relating to the Presidency of the Republic.

According to a bill submitted to the Chamber of Representatives, the "Ministry of the Presidency" will replace, among others, the General Secretariat and the Administrative Department of the Presidency.

The proposal was submitted yesterday by the minister of government, German Zea Hernandez, to the secretary of the Chamber of Representatives, Jaime Morera Lizcano, and the First Commission will start debating it next week.

According to the minister, in his explanation of reasons, the main purpose of the Ministry of the Presidency is to convert the present administrative department into an entity which, owing to its authority within the administration and its special internal structure, can better assist the president of the republic in the performance of his many critical tasks.

He claimed that the multiplicity and complexity of the functions now related to the exercise of power explain the need to renew the administrative patterns that have traditionally marked the endeavor of presidents of the republic.

Following is the text of the bill:

Bill No 13/1981, whereby the Ministry of the Presidency of the Republic is created, and powers are granted.

The Congress of Colombia decrees:

Article 1. The Ministry of the Presidency of the Republic is created as an entity responsible for assisting the president of the republic in the performance of the duties related to his position.

The Ministry of the Presidency of the Republic will perform any other functions assigned it by law, and will deal with the business assigned it by the president of the republic, in accordance with Article 132 of the Political Constitution.

Article 2. For purposes of the order of precedence given in the Political Constitution, the Ministry of the Presidency will follow that of National Defense.

Article 3. The president of the republic is to be given special powers for a period of 3 months reckoned from the passage of this law to stipulate the functions of the ministry and, without being subject to the regular system of National Public Administration, to determine the structure, nomenclature and salary scales for the various categories of employees.

Article 4. For purposes of the delegation of functions and the regulation of spending, the secretaries of the Presidency of the Republic are similar to ministry general secretaries.

Article 5. As of the date when the special decree organizing the Ministry of the Presidency goes into effect, the General Secretariat and the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic will be abolished, and their functions will be assumed by the ministry created by this law.

Article 6. This law will go into effect as of the date of its issuance.

Submitted for the consideration of the National Congress by the undersigned minister of government.

German Zea Hernandez

2909

CSO: 3010

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF AMNESTY LAW CHALLENGED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Jan 81 Sec A p 13

[Text] Yesterday, the amnesty for armed insurrectionists offered by the government and being studied by the Senate suffered the first attacks--owing to possible unconstitutionality--in the First Commission of the Upper Chamber.

During yesterday's session, the bill, already approved by the Chamber in the regular sessions last year, obtained an apparent balance of forces after the speeches of three legislators.

Senators Jaime Castro Castro, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla (both Liberals) and Roberto Gerlein Echavarría (Conservative) expressed different views on the proposal, which requires 13 of the Commission's 19 votes for its approval.

Castro Castro cited the grounds which, he claims, make the amnesty unconstitutional, mentioning among them the fact that it is conditioned, and not general.

Before announcing his discriminatory vote on the bill, Castro Castro explained that "conditional amnesty is in violation of the Constitution," and said that as it is being offered by the government it is in violation of the Constitution.

He claimed that the Constitution demands the general feature because, since 1886, no individualization has been possible either to grant amnesty nor deny it.

Castro Castro recalled that, in 1886, the Constitution decided to add to amnesty the word "general," in order to avoid the defects imposed by Gen Tomas Cipriano Mosquera.

He said that, in his time, Mosquera, when granting amnesty in the respective decrees, mentioned by name the persons to whom the favor would not be granted.

He maintained that this was more or less the system that was now being attempted to establish for the amnesty under consideration by Congress, inasmuch as it excluded the captured guerrillas who are in jail from the benefit.

He noted that the government is cognizant of and knows the names of those who are in prison or who are being tried; and therefore the amnesty would not benefit them, thereby "assuming an unconstitutional nature."

Castro Castro remarked that not including those who are being held, or who have been sentenced, tried or prosecuted, creates an incompatibility; while at the same time claiming that "amnesty is a power of the Congress, without assistance from the government."

He explained: "It is different from pardon, for which the Constitution stipulates the subsequent assistance of the executive branch."

Castro Castro then indicated that amnesty is obviously granted for political crimes, but said that it requires a judgment, or at least the opening of a trial of the accused so that he may benefit from the favor.

He remarked that, on the contrary, the bill under discussion proposes that it be those who have been armed insurrectionists who appear before the judges to accuse themselves, without having been tried or prosecuted.

He claimed that this procedure is not normal either, and therefore amnesty cannot be applied to those who are active in the mountains, most or all of whom have been charged with rebellion or sedition.

He explained that the period of 4 months that the bill proposes for the guerrillas to surrender their weapons leaves a void, inasmuch as it is not known who will guarantee amnesty for those who do so during that interval.

He also criticized the government's promise concerning the lifting of martial law, and claimed that it was a repeated offer that has not been fulfilled.

He stated in conclusion: "The reestablishment of constitutional and juridical normality in the country does not depend on government promises, but rather on the state of public order that exists in the country."

Lara Bonilla

Liberal Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, from Huila, began his remarks with a series of questions: Are there or are there not political prisoners in Colombia? If there are none, will amnesty be granted to common criminals?

After analyzing the situation, he said that it must be concluded that, as Amnesty International estimated, there are indeed political prisoners, the number of which he estimated at about 1,000 at the present time.

Lara Bonilla also cited the urgent need for the government to report to Congress whether it has made contact with the guerrillas, and said that an amnesty without a political agreement would have no real effects.

He asked himself the question as to whether the guerrillas have maintained that they will not accept amnesty, then asking: why amnesty?

He said: "We are asking for total and not conditional amnesty, for otherwise there would be a violation of the guarantees for legal process;" noting that there is abusive treatment in the courts-martial held against guerrillas.

He said that since 1976, when the then President Alfonso Lopez established the martial law that is still in effect now, some trials were started against guerrillas which have not yet concluded.

Lara Bonilla criticized the fact that the government has not been able to return to national legality, taking its backing from Articles 28 (Security Statute) and 121 (Martial Law) of the Constitution.

He claimed that, for this reason, Colombian democracy has been weakening, and gave assurance that, every day, the state's repression to restore public order is becoming greater, commenting: "Despite this, the guerrilla movements are on the rise."

He asked where it is intended to lead the country, and put the government and the Congress on alert to defend democracy.

Lara Bonilla concluded by saying: "I shall vote against any amnesty bill, because I consider it an amnesty that does not lead to anything, but is rather a comedy, a farce."

Gerlein

The only Conservative who spoke at the first session devoted to amnesty by the Senate Constitutional Commission was Roberto Gerlein Echavarria, from Atlantico, who announced his support for the amnesty.

However, he dwelt at length on political considerations, and proposed a debate, pointing out that the Conservative Party is called upon by the Liberal government only to deal with state security.

He said that when matters relating to economy, planning, and internal or external policy are involved, the Liberal Party assumes the guidance and responsibility; but when security matters are involved, it seeks aid from the Conservatives.

These judgments were subsequently rebutted by the Antioquia Liberal, Victor Cardenas Jaramillo, who gave a reminder that the Conservative Party is cogovernor with the Liberal Party.

With regard to amnesty, Gerlein said that it is a preeminently political bill, noting that the criterion for its text did not matter if, in fact, it was aimed at restoring peace to Colombians.

He expressed confidence that, once the amnesty was approved, the martial law would be lifted, and admitted that he did not find any practical justification for the proposal under discussion.

He remarked that, in Colombia, the rural and urban guerrillas have no chance for success in replacing the democratic governments, and went so far as to voice the opinion that, as a Conservative, he did not fear the leftist movements' coming to power. Yesterday's session was attended by the minister of government, German Zea Hernandez, and the minister of justice, Felio Andrade Manrique. The discussion will continue at 1000 hours next Tuesday.

2909

CSO: 3010

EUROPEANS EXPELLED FOR VISA VIOLATIONS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Feb 81 Sec C p 6

[Text] The Colombian authorities have asked 18 Europeans arrested in Cordoba (Quindio) to leave the country within a period of 5 days, and have prohibited them from entering Colombian territory again.

The drastic decision was made on the basis of visa statute No 2955, issued by the National Government on 5 November.

An investigation conducted by the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] established that the foreigners were engaged in proselytizing activities, and were working in that section of the country despite the fact that they had tourist visas.

The men and women were captured at 1600 hours last Monday afternoon by military units and secret agents. They were later placed at the disposal of the DAS Intelligence Department, where they were subjected to various interrogations.

They said that they had been invited by the ANUC [National Association of Consumer Peasants], and were giving lectures of various kinds to the settlers in that municipality.

They are the Germans, Kasson Sven Peeter, Jacwerth Ingeburg Reinhild, Kraft Evelun Christin, Danfel Blanka Irmgard, Susanne Gunter, Volker Buschgertsena and Bernd Ziellusky; the Swedes, Aicer Guarun Margarta and Malin Helene Bring; and the Danes, Eva Merese Qjord Nielsen, Annete Helen, Lene Sonbergaard Bach, Bojsen Morten and Michael Fedler.

EL TIEMPO learned that the DAS conveyed the decision not only to those in custody, but also to the ambassadors of those three countries accredited to Colombia.

This is the first time that a mass expulsion of foreigners has taken place in the country.

2909

CSO: 3010

ACTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SCORED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Feb 81 p 14A

[Editorial: "Human Rights in Nicaragua"]

[Text] The Permanent Commission on Human Rights, headed by Jose Esteban Gonzales, who was attacked on Friday by Sandinists in the Managua Airport after returning from Paris, played a very important and internationally decisive part during Somoza's dictatorship. It was, so to speak, a thorn in the spinal column of the dynasty in the final moments of its existence. It censured, investigated, denounced everything connected with the abuses committed by Somoza and his followers, in addition to flagrant violation of human rights.

But its capacity as an ally of the revolution ceased as soon as the power in hands of the Sandinist majors began to turn toward extreme leftist positions, concretely, toward Marxism-Leninism. The work being performed in Nicaragua by that commission and that had no solution of continuity with the victory of the armed insurrection, but, rather, that continued to watch over the integrity of the rights entrusted to its custody, apparently does not now please the regime of the majors. The closing of the commission's offices under the pretext that it had shown partiality to the Social Christian Party -- the one to which Gonzales belongs -- and that the documents accrediting it legally were not in order has caused a very bad impression on international democratic circles that furnished the revolution with so much moral and material assistance. Only part of the unfortunate act has been corrected with the reopening yesterday, but under the condition that Gonzales cease coordinating it.

A measure so violent and of so totalitarian a nature as the closing and subsequent blackmail of a humanitarian organization for its reopening, even assuming the existence of some irregularities in form, indeed reveals an orientation that pairs Nicaragua off with the communist countries. The accusations made by Jose Esteban Gonzales in Paris to the effect that in his country there are 8,000 political prisoners and 800 missing persons should have led the Nicaraguan authorities and their government to urge an onsite investigation to demonstrate in that way the weakness of the charge and what not even Somoza dared do.

We cannot understand why the Sandinist regime resorted to so negative a procedure, that is to say, repression and intimidation of a commission merely because it does not align itself docilely with the regime, instead of opening up and tolerating that kind of accusation as part of the necessary price in every change process brought about by an armed struggle, so that if the accusation is false it will be so demonstrated and if it is true the abuses will be corrected.

These acts, which are cause for concern, because they are symptomatic, do not contribute to the democratic, pluralist and free image that the commanders are trying to give of their country abroad, or to promoting the confidence of sister nations in the hemisphere that the Nicaraguan revolution is evolving toward a true democracy. All this, aside from being an abuse and an ominous precedent, may make the foreign aid needed by Nicaragua to restore its battered economy and to stimulate production increasingly more difficult.

10,042

CSO: 3010

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST EMULATION DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 23 Jan 81 p 20

[Commentary by Raul Lazo in "Viewpoint" column: "Socialist Democracy and Emulation"]

[Text] Emulation, perhaps more than any other aspect of the contribution made by workers, demonstrates the desire of worker collectives to work, learn and live as socialists. Emulation expresses the economic and social nature of the system in which exploitation of man by man is abolished.

Socialist emulation is aimed at fulfilling and exceeding production plans. There is a close tie between planning and socialist democracy because it is through planning that workers exercise their function as owners of the means of production. All measures taken toward improving the system of directing, planning and stimulating the economy, in one way or another, have the aim of developing mass initiative and socialist emulation; that is, socialist democracy occupies a central place in the principal activity of man, the work which produces the material wealth of society.

Through the process of developing socialist emulation, workers' economic sense is strengthened, and even more, they join more closely with the state and activity of their enterprise.

Socialist emulation requires improvement and use of the dynamics of the principle of material interest and moral stimulation to generate the creative initiative of workers.

Contrary to what happens in capitalistic competition, where there is no opportunity for workers to show initiative, socialist emulation creates for the first time the possibility for worker's initiatives to have free expression, making fellowship and exchanges on production experience not only a natural result of the social nature of the production relationship, but rather this comradely aid becomes an inevitable necessity for promoting the development of socialist emulation itself.

In this manner the dissemination of work experiences and the emphasis on special achievements by worker collectives represents an essential part of the organization of socialist emulation, because it is through this dissemination that production experiences become generalized knowledge.

These methods of organizing socialist emulation become a driving force toward the goals of fulfilling and exceeding production plans. Speaking of the importance of organizing socialist emulation, the founder of the world's first worker-peasant state, V. I. Lenin in his work "How Should Emulation be Organized?" said that it is necessary to awaken the organizing talents of the workers, "one must awaken the talents which lie within them and organize on the national level emulation in the field of organization."

One of the most important tasks of the trade union movement, if not the essential one, is the organization, accountability and control of socialist emulation. Lenin called the link with the masses as the most important and fundamental one in achieving success in any activity undertaken by trade unions. This characteristic acquires a special meaning when dealing with tasks pertaining to socialist emulation.

Only through the closest links with the masses can trade unions fulfill their function as the mechanism between the party and the masses and become a "school for communism" and a school for managing socialist industry and agriculture. Without this training and further study it is not possible to promote socialist emulation.

11,989
CSO: 3010

INDER REVIEW MEETING ATTENDED BY PEREZ HERRERO

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 23 Jan 81 pp 43-44

[Article by Enrique Capetillo]

[Text] The analysis and orientation meeting on work done at the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER) was held at the theater of the Training School for Primary School Teachers in Cojimar where for 2 days working sessions were marked by the militancy and spirit of criticism and self-criticism of the delegates present.

One of the most meaningful moments occurred when the full body voted unanimously to send a letter to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stating the firm will and decision of sports workers to fulfill the agreements and resolutions of the Second Congress, as well as its absolute support of his statements at the gigantic mass session at the close of the now historic party meeting.

Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo, presided over the closing ceremony, which was attended by other state and party leaders. The closing remarks were made by INDER president Carlos Galvan Vila.

In his remarks Galvan said, "The distinguishing mark of this organization's work now and in years to come must be the attainment of a dialectical correlation between concern for mass participation and for achievement of excellence in sports." He said that in order to reach this keenly desired goal it is indispensable to improve the Participation Guidelines, the programs for popular physical education and the care and maximum utilization of sports facilities.

Galvan urged that "emphasis be given to a program putting these goals into practice in hopes of showing the superiority of socialist sports at the Olympic games in Los Angeles, right at the heart of the enemy."

During the meeting, which was attended by comrades with responsibilities in the areas of sports, physical education and recreation at the national, provincial and municipal levels, distinguished technicians and workers as well as officials of the people's government concerned with these activities, special statements were made by the ministries of education and higher education and by SNTEC [National Union of Education and Cultural Workers].

The main report, read by Comrade Reinaldo Gonzalez, INDER vice-president, is a document containing subject matter of critical importance; it ignores excuses and boldly confronts the present problem in sports on two basic aspects: mass participation and the cultivation of excellence. An eloquent example of this was his statement on Cuba's performance in Moscow in 1980: "...We are convinced we could have done better and that besides we went to Moscow without thoroughly testing our values, a result of working with the masses and failing to work on the top-level sports institutes."

On the organization and development of the School and Youth Games, the report states: "Regarding these activities it is necessary to point out that although the base corresponded with the plan, the participation did not match the norm set by the Participation Guidelines regarding intramural and inter-center competition."

Referring to the work of EIDE [School for Sports Beginners], the principal report acknowledges "that there are serious problems in these institutions regarding choice of students, the lack of suitable training plans, internal organization, problems related to formal education, and political and ideological work with the students. Also, irregularities persist such as the fact that sports facilities are unfinished in some cases and nearly totally lacking in others, and in a general sense there is a lack of the sense of urgency which is required for the work of sports teaching and training in these centers."

Other sensitive issues referred to were the great deal of work needed if physical education plans and programs are to meet their objectives, the small amount of use made of these programs in the nonresident schools, in spite of the favorable schedules there, and the fact that the recreation programs have not always operated with the greatest effectiveness.

Not to be omitted from an account of the main report are the congratulations extended to Cuban researchers Roberto Hernandez Corvo and Carlos Rodriguez and their fellow workers who carried out the experiments "Support" and "Anthropometry" originated by Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez.

The report was debated extensively; it stimulated the assembled delegates to make a variety of comments. Special emphasis was placed on maximum utilization of facilities; these should never remain inactive if their are workers and students interested in practicing various disciplines at times when there is no one or almost no one using the facilities.

It was stated that it is necessary for sports equipment to be distributed among the centers at the established times, and that the size of clothing and shoes should match a regular size of the population.

There were many comments about salary irregularities affecting teachers and instructors of sports in EIDE. A typical example was a place where the head of the Spanish department with six teacher subordinates earns more than the head of the physical education department with responsibility over 23 instructors.

Sergio Garcia, the popular "liquididad," had the task of dealing with the problem of mass participation. Sergio, a veteran Cienfuegos sports director, who has always preached by example, called for a fight against elitism: "The duty of every leader, administrator, instructor and school director is to resolve the material problems in his area or center. That will mean campaigning for funds, not to mention hard work. But a comrade who is aware of these problems cannot be sensitive to them and sit back doing nothing. If this is possible for anyone, and I believe it is, such persons have very little concern for the development of sports."

Comrade Faustino Perez, a member of the Party Central Committee and the head of the government liaison office, called for effort to improve the deplorable state of many sports facilities and cited the example of the facilities of ESBE (Basic Secondary Farm School) and the college preparatory schools in rural areas, most of which leave a great deal to be desired.

INDER president Galvan Vila made a valuable statement on the gigantic effort which is necessary toward integral development of young people. He said it is unfortunate that many students arrive at the University without the most elementary knowledge of how to catch a basketball or adjust a glove. "This situation has to be eradicated. We have to strengthen the methods of assuring that students will get elementary training in sports in primary school and develop further through middle school years."

Brig Gen William Galvez, president of SEPMI [Society for Patriotic-Military Education] commented on the close relations existing between that organization and INDER and mentioned the positive results of this collaboration.

Special impact was made at the plenary session by an old professor who warned of the need to make certain that student athletes do not neglect their formal education.

These were the themes developed in the Work Analysis and Orientation Conference, a happy and meaningful preamble to the celebration of INDER's 20 years of existence.

11,989

CSO: 3010

'SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER,' 'GREASE' SEEN AS U.S. PROPAGANDA

Havana SOMOS JOVENES in Spanish Aug-Sep 80 pp 20-21

[Article by Carmen: "The Travolta Wave"]

[Text] The film produced astounding earnings at the box office, over \$81 million or 11 times the initial investment. The sudden rise [to fame] began, the publicity. He ran after fame but it followed him with a sad smile.

Yes, styles have changed and will go on changing. Now, as I am writing this, young men are wearing suspenders, vests, are more and more accepting suits — despite the tropical climate — do not wear their hair long and are in general better dressed for night and daytime activities.

Young women too have changed their way of dressing: long skirts and above the waist blouses with one-piece sleeves, shoes with slender high heels, "tube" slacks (they used to be called "fishermen") and they use more makeup, especially bright red lipstick.

This is no accidental change; it is due to the influence of the Travolta style. But who is John Travolta and why is his star rising? Let us examine the situation. The "fever" comes from the United States. Motion-picture and recording companies have joined forces to create a product that has an impact on the market.

Saturday Fever

The instrument? John Travolta, a strapping young male who had an insignificant role in the stage version of "Grease." From this musical he went on to another and from that to television in the "Welcome Back Kotter" series and "The Boy in the Plastic Bubble." From these he got into motion pictures. Brian de Palma gave him a role in "Carrie," but Robert Stigwood and Allan Carr put him under contract for "Saturday Night Fever" under the direction of John Badham.

This was a film in which the Gibb Brothers (Bee Gees) played a musical role. Travolta's partner on that occasion was Karen Lynn Gorney.

The film's ideology — very subtle and apparently without any social basis — endorses the system that engendered it. Travolta plays the role of Tony Manero, an Italian-American with an ambiguous air of ingenuousness and whose violence is

displayed through an aggressive attitude at the job, striving to be the best dancer and his opposition to a group of Puerto Ricans — this is where the racism comes in — who, according to the film, have attacked a friend of his.

At no time is there any class rebellion. With this idol the young workers achieve a flight from reality by feeling that they are somebody in the Saturday night "fever" of the discotheques. After becoming the Disco (discotheque) King, the hero, "disillusioned," deserts his friends in Brooklyn for Manhattan in search of a better life, in pursuit of a triumph.

The Left Side of the Face

Producers Stigwood and Carr took greater care with the technical aspects of the film with "Grease," the second of Travolta's musical films.

Particularly, they filmed the left side of the young man's face, which is more attractive for close-ups and medium-shot scenes. Olivia Newton John complements him. A 28-year-old Australian singer with a voice and camera presence suited to Travolta. Her best profile is the opposite of the idol's. Her presence discounts the possibility of eclipsing the hero, the flawlessly handsome male.

Travolta's roles in both "Saturday Night Fever" and "Grease" were easy to interpret and [chosen] for the purpose of the actor's personal triumph.

The second film spans the 1950's and the early 1960's. It is a nostalgic view of the past but one that does not, of course, touch on the convulsions American youth suffered in terms of social actions like their opposition to the unjust war against Vietnam a few years later.

It only plays up the fashions of the period: tight skirts and pants, brilliantined hair, padded bras to enlarge young women's breasts... It is devoted to the frivolous America of rock-'n'-roll, the expensive cars, the superficiality of young people who show off their elegant clothes.

It is the "good life" which they want to get American youth to go back to, while concealing the real transformations of this decade.

11,466
CSO: 3010

ROLE, RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Havana SOMOS JOVENES in Spanish Aug-Sep 80 pp 40-41

[Article by Cristina Gonzalez: "Can [a Girl] Have Several Boyfriends?"]

[Text] In this article we will talk about rash people and rash behavior. Fighting these relics [of the past] is fighting for love. If it's not right, don't do it. If it's not so, don't say it. Master your impulses.

If a young man has several girlfriends, his friends say that he is a "great guy" [barbaro]. When we are talking about a young woman, why then do we say that she is "terrible," Juan Carlos, Bolguin?

I would use "barbaro" as defined in the dictionary: cruel, uncultivated and rude. If there is something that differentiates us and sets us higher in the biological scale of things, it is the fact that we think, feel and are the products of the effort that makes it possible for us to develop our personalities and channel our concerns and imagination. Man does not act solely on instinct. In the case of men, the notion that they constitute the "stronger sex" is wrong.

"Machismo" is a form of behavior that is historically based on the moment a woman loses her social independence, when she is cheated out of the right to develop her own personality and is denied the opportunity to integrate herself into public life, when she is restricted to being an object of pleasure for a man.

Thus viewed, the status of women in the course of history seems to us to be degrading. We need but go back to India, where wives were cremated with their dead husbands, or the 19th century, when Balzac asserted that "to emancipate a woman is to corrupt her," or Goethe, who said that "if a wise woman wants to read, she should choose a cookbook."

There Are Still Some

At the present time there are still some who try to force their wives or girlfriends to give up their studies, their jobs, their social life to take care of the home and, after a few years time, it is these young women who are worn down, physically and mentally exhausted, left with only the prospect of talking with the neighbor woman about clothes or cooking.

Then they say that they have a woman to look after the house, but not someone to take out because she does not know how to talk to people, is not elegant...

Let us take up the word "barbaro" again, right in the middle of the 20th century, full of technical, economic and social advances, where women have participated in the conquest of space. Whoever still retains such notions has become stagnant, is a primitive individual.

The case of the "terrible" young woman is a false concept which we have taken from bourgeois society. Any young person has a right to love without the restrictions of racial or social prejudices. She has a right to change her partner when her choice was not the right one, when her partner does not give her the best of himself or does not respect and love her or simply when she no longer feels any love for him.

Young women have aspirations that conform to the reality of the new process that is substantiated in our national life. They want to study, better themselves, work, feel themselves useful and stop being an object of display or service; but this does not mean that they have to choose the worst aspects of the former society in terms of their love life. Or do young women demand their freedom in order to have several boyfriends at the same time, like those men described as "great guys"?

Both Wrong

"Great guys and terrible girls" are both on the wrong track.

In capitalist society there is a dual morality in which one cannot get away from sexuality and which sets different standards for men and women.

We have to fight this and promote full equality in all fields of endeavor. But we must not favor the attitude of "an eye for an eye," rather that both, in an intimate relationship, have the same rights and obligations, understand one another and help each other in any kind of situation, that their love should be upright, loyal and honest, that happiness and responsibilities should be part of each phase they go through together.

The purpose of the partnership is to effectively support one another. If there is no reciprocal development of each one's personality, if one lies and the other one tolerates it, or if both "sample and compare," the abundance of affection disappears, they do not complement one another, the relationship becomes unstable and they cannot then say that they love one another.

11,466

CSO: 3010

LOVE, PREGNANCY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Oct 80 pp 36-39

[Article by National Board of Education for Health: "Sexual Education: Sexuality and Young People"]

[Text] Engagement is a happy period that contributes to the two partners' getting to know one another better and during which they gradually accede to different degrees of intimacy. But... how far can this intimacy go? As far as the couple decides by mutual agreement and with both being aware of the possible consequences of all their actions and mutually assuming responsibility for them.

It is being secure in the awareness of their feelings and the stability [of the relationship], which does not depend on the rapidity with which we go through all the degrees of intimate relations; rather, quite the contrary, this rapidity, which is often a reflection of immaturity, has a greater effect on the stability of the couple and the comprehension typical of a true union.

There is something that should be emphasized: the fine, the wonderful thing that love is, the beauty of these relations, the satisfactions loving and being loved offer. But we also want to alert the reader to the fact that it can be turned into something quite the opposite if behavior in this field of human relations becomes irresponsible, thus reflecting immaturity and a lack of moral principles and true feelings, even when all this is disguised by "modern" explanations or arguments which people were already familiar with centuries ago.

We can make a mistake in selecting a partner — no one is absolutely infallible, since in this domain "recipes" neither can nor should be offered — but correction of the mistake does not mean that we have to indulge in chaotic kinds of sexual liaisons, nor in licentious mate-swapping, nor in the exercise of so-called "free love."

We believe that young people ought to think of the consequences intimate sexual relations entail. While it is certainly a way of channeling one's sexual drive, of fully enjoying the partner one has chosen and for whom one feels love, it is not to be recommended that young people live together or get married without having achieved physical, mental and social maturity. Furthermore, it is of fundamental

importance that there be common interests, mutual understanding, love and the likelihood of a stable relationship, not a short-lived one. Sometimes, young couples who have not controlled their behavior produce an early maternity and, pressured by the false moralities that persist [in our society], many of them formalize through marriage a relationship that has not been established on a solid basis.

"In the majority of cases, these young women are forced to abandon their studies because they have become mothers, thus limiting themselves to the confines of the home."

Divorce is most frequent in these marriages because they are not solidly based.

A young woman who suspects that she may be pregnant should immediately let the young man with whom she has had sexual relations or indulged in any kind of sex play, which even without intercourse could result in pregnancy, know about it. The young man should assume responsibility for the situation since it is a problem for both of them, not the young woman alone, which is why he should at such a time support her, understand her feelings and help her. Without losing any time, he should seek out a responsible adult who can help guide the couple for the purpose of getting the young people to reach a decision.

In the position adopted at our First Party Congress "on the full exercise of women's equality," it is stated that:

"It is necessary for young persons of both sexes to grow up with sufficient awareness of the responsibility and foresight sexual relations entail, inasmuch as maternity can affect the young woman's educational, biological, mental and social development and because of the obligations incurred by the creation of a new human being, with regard to which the couple responsible for producing it contracts unavoidable obligations that are not always compatible with those stemming from their dedication to the tasks associated with their professional and cultural training."

If we think about what we have said about the choice of a partner and the requirements for a stable relationship, we realize that, to achieve this, it is not enough to have merely reached a given phase of biological development; personal maturity is required and knowing how to face up to and resolve difficulties in a responsible way and how to sacrifice whatever is superfluous in the effort to defend what is really important.

This maturity we refer to is not attained in some fixed way at a specific age, nor does it necessarily coincide with biological maturity; it is acquired through education, experience, conscious control over one's actions and a proper orientation throughout one's life.

When the partners have achieved a state of sufficient cohesion and the feelings that unite them have ripened, naturally their goal is to set themselves up as a family through marriage.

We have examined the conditions we might call "minimal" for contemplating marriage. There are others no less important, such as economic independence. The couple should be in a position to be able to defray their expenses, which is related to the young people's vocational or professional training. This makes it necessary for them to

complete their studies. In this way they can get socially useful jobs. Another factor that should be taken into account is that they will need a little place to live in, to share life in.

The preservation of a marriage is the most beautiful and most complex thing in the lives of the two persons involved. Both individuals are starting on a new phase of life; instead of one they are now two and in their behavior each should always take into account the other.

Marriage is giving and taking, a reciprocal exchange in which the whole point of it lies and that is why it should be realized that affection between the two partners is not a static affair, but rather a dynamic process. It is a feeling that has to be constantly renewed and regained, and this is accomplished above all through living together and sharing experiences, which do not always come about by themselves alone.

Respect for the other person, assistance and concern for showing oneself to be attentive [to his or her needs], these are factors which in our socialist society correspond to the standards for relations between people. And this is why it is obvious that they constitute an indissoluble part of the relations between the two partners. Also, when we speak of equal rights for women, let us not omit courtesy or the attention that should be constantly lavished on them. We should always bear in mind the little things the other person likes and, insofar as is possible, accommodate him in them. This will provide happiness, satisfaction and tenderness, thus helping to preserve the young marriage and eliminating boredom, routine and monotony. In marriages in which both partners work, family life and the time spent on the job must be reconciled with one another. For example, when a woman loves a man, she wants to be respected, but not as a "female being or object," rather as a full-fledged person with all of her abilities, expecting from her partner understanding for her problems and cooperation; she wants him to consider her in terms of her roles of wife, mother and worker. In like manner, her partner needs her help and understanding.

Marriage should not constitute an obstacle to or interfere with the development of the partners' job and cultural relations. If there is no understanding and agreement on these matters in the partnership, if a suitable level of maturity has not been attained or they do not fully comprehend the principles of equality proclaimed in our society, it often happens that one of the two, generally the young woman, is affected in her development because she cannot study or studies poorly, burdened as she is with all the household chores, or has trouble at work because the responsibilities for home and children fall completely on her. At home, the partners should share the chores, especially when both work. The home should be the fruit of both their efforts.

Day-to-day life together requires of both of them an adaptation that is not blind, but full of understanding, one in which the partners form a union and the two individuals, that is, each one of them, preserves the best of himself to make the union a richer and more complete one.

Harmony is born of reciprocal and unrestricted devotion to common experiences, plans and successes.

If the differences that may crop up in daily life are not resolved in time with sincerity, they can have their effect on the couple and jeopardize its stability. If, far from disappearing, such a situation is maintained, in the long run misunderstanding, individualism and disrespect arise. And with this the couple as a unit begins to disintegrate, with quarrels and misunderstandings frequently occurring. If the isolation from one another gets worse, it is an indication that the feeling which once united them has disappeared and the relationship ceases to exist, ending finally in divorce.

Looking at the figures on divorce, we observe a notable increase which places our country among those with the highest rates in the world. A sizable increase in the divorce rate for marriages in the youngest age groups is also evident.

When we examine the factors that have a greater effect on the divorce rate, we find among them those marriages in the youngest age groups of the population, which in many cases are entered into without a proper guarantee for the material and spiritual conditions of life that make possible the stable continuity of the union. It is not in vain that we talk of the need for responsibility and maturity when certain decisions are made which at times can involve "third parties."

As we have seen, in relations between the two sexes we have to start with the essential social fact of being human and with the implications these relations have for the society. In particular, what the ages of adolescence and young adulthood, during which feelings of love impetuously thrive, require for a proper development of the individual in this domain is education and suitable guidance as well as open awareness of the prejudices surrounding these topics.

11,466
CSO: 3010

TOUGH NEW ANTITERRORIST LAWS APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Feb. 17 (CANA): The Dominica parliament last night approved tough new laws to deal with terrorists, as government tried to come to grips with armed gunmen holding a farmer hostage in a secret hillside hide-out, as well as a series of attempts to bomb police stations here.

The new measure will be in effect for 12 months, and penalties include life imprisonment for convicted bombers.

Aiding and abetting terrorists fetch a maximum penalty of a 10,000 dollar (EC) fine and five years jail, or a 20,000 dollar fine and six months.

Police are also now equipped with wider powers of search without warrants.

Government introduced the measure after a clash between police and the armed group of Rastafarians at Giraduel six miles south of here last Thursday in which two rastas were killed. The rastas--known here as "dreads" retaliated by burning down the home of farmer Ted Honychurch, and holding him hostage.

They have since demanded an end to police harassment, an inquiry into the shooting last Thursday and release of three of their colleagues in jail convicted of murder. But government has made it clear there will be no negotiation under duress.

The measure, known as the "Prevention of Terrorism Temporary Provisions Act" was piloted through the House by Prime Minister and minister responsible for security here, Eugenia Charles.

It repeals the 1974 "Prohibited and Unlawful Societies and Associations Act" commonly known here as the "Dreads Act" passed by the Patrick John Administration at the height of disturbances involving members of the long haired rastafarian cult.

In introducing the law, Prime Minister Charles said that terrorists on the island have been hampering the country's development by intimidating farmers.

"They are preventing production in the country and this country cannot go on without production" she said.

The new legislation, she added, would help to differentiate between terrorists and rastas.

She attacked opposition groups here, accusing them of having links with the terrorists.

Attorney General Ronan David repeated government's refusal to negotiate with the gunmen holding Honychurch.

"It would be unthinkable for (the government) to hold discussions with the terrorists whilst they still have Honychurch captive and were in possession of guns," David said. And he warned that any attempt to disrupt "the progressive trend of the country" will be crushed.

Opposition parliamentarian, Michael Douglas, in his contribution urged government to rethink its position and agree to an inquiry into the shooting.

But government said that an inquest had already been set up into the shooting and that inquest itself was a legal form of inquiry.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION--Roseau, Dominica, Monday, (CANA)--A joint Dominica-Venezuela commission is to be set up this week to examine projects in Dominica for which the oil rich South American country can provide funding. The decision to set up the commission was made during talks over the weekend between a Venezuelan Government mission headed by that country's Ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS) Hilalson Cardozo, and Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. The Dominica Government is to put forward the projects through the commission with the Venezuelans determining which they would be able to finance. The talks were held at the island's main airport, Melville Hall. Sources close to the discussions said that such projects as road building, airport construction, port development and agricultural development were mentioned during the talks. They added that both sides also discussed the possible setting up of a National Boundaries Commission to examine the territorial limits between Dominica and Bird Island. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE NEWS in English 17 Feb 81 p 2]

MARIHUANA FOR GUNS--Roseau, Dominica, Monday, (CANA)--Marijuana is being used as a tool to create conditions for gun trafficking in Dominica, Attorney General Ronan David has said. His statement, in a Government Information Service release (GIS) follows last Thursday's abduction of a prominent farmer here by armed members of a marijuana-smoking cult called The Dreads. "It is the exchange of guns for marijuana which has given some people the impression they can, in addition to their unlawful trade, commit any crime with impunity and use their guns to resist arrest and to threaten the peace and stability of this country," the Attorney-General said. Mr David said no instruction has been given to the police or anyone else to shoot, arrest or otherwise take action against any particular group or sect or section of the community. Mr David urged Dominicans to "rally behind the Government in its determination to secure the release of Mr Honychurch and to bring an end to terrorism and terrorist activities in Dominica. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE NEWS in English 17 Feb 81 p 3]

GAS STATION BOMBING--Roseau, Dominica, Monday, (CANA)--Commissioner of Police, Oliver Phillip, said today that a weekend attempt had been made to blow up a gasoline station in St. Joseph, 10 miles west of here. The attempt was made last Saturday by unidentified persons using dynamite, the Commissioner said. He could not say whether the incident was connected with previous attempts to destroy the police station in the village with petrol bombs. He said that the police were investigating the incident and had no suspects as yet. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Feb 81 p 3]

FORMER ARMY OFFICER JOINS FMLN, SIGNS MILITARY PACT

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Feb 81 pp 2, 5

[Summary of statement by Capt Francisco Mena Sandoval, representative of the Military Youth of El Salvador, on activities of the Salvadoran Army, and text of the 10-point military pact signed by Captain Mena Sandoval and Joaquin Villalobos, commander of the FMLN]

[Text] During the signing of the military pact between the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (FMLN) and the Military Youth of El Salvador, its representative, Capt Francisco Mena Sandoval, regarded as the author of the uprising of the Santa Ana Second Brigade last 10 January, gave a frightening, impressive account of the activities of the Salvadoran Army, of which we are presenting a summary.

The account by Captain Mena Sandoval is a categorical denial of imperialist propaganda on the "centrism" of the Junta and of the statement that the repression is a product of the "extreme right" and the "extreme left." This propaganda is echoed by reactionary news media here, there and elsewhere.

We also present the 10 points of the military pact signed by the commander of the FMLN, Joaquin Villalobos and Capt Francisco Mena Sandoval.

"I was one of the leaders of the movement of young military men in the army of El Salvador that launched the coup d'etat on 15 October 1979 against the regime of Carlos Humberto Romero, in a search for the good of our people," Capt Juan Francisco Mena Sandoval said at the beginning of his account of the reasons that led him to rebel and to join the struggle alongside the Salvadoran people.

"This movement had its origin," Mena said, "in an awareness among the young military personnel that government after government was breaking the fundamental laws of the Republic, but our meager experience prevented us from seeing that the movement was becoming embedded with the human poison of the leaders now in the government, in the high command and the commanders of the public security corps and of the military corps all over the country.

"After the coup, the behavior of these sectors led us to internal confrontations that have already caused several deaths, as in the case of Capt Amilcar Molina, who was assassinated by the national police under orders of Colonel Lopez Nuila. We have proof provided by Lieutenant Garcia Ventura who investigated his death and who escaped from an attack that attempted to stop the investigation. From that point on, we were kept to one side and an attempt was made to send us abroad with scholarships as a kind of gilded exile."

Mena went on to say that "in September last year, we began to organize and to see what we could do to struggle truly alongside the people, in view of the fact that 15 October was the last opportunity for us to do this, because ever since then all the facts are clear to the Salvadoran people concerning the government that states that it represents the people but that has killed 15,000 persons."

"In November, I was transferred to the Second Infantry Brigade in Santa Ana as a company commander. At first," he stated, "I had the idea of requesting resignation, but my companions in the Second Brigade inspired me to have hopes that there still was some course of action for continuing to struggle, but it was impossible."

Officers Came Out To Repress as Paramilitary Personnel

"We officers," he said, "were commanded by a senior officer involved in the past, a murderer, Col Sergio Tulio Figueroa. In Santa Ana, I was able to become aware of how he personally issued orders for the officers to go out disguised at night to repress, seizing men, women and often children. After they were tortured, they were murdered and put along the highway with the names of the Death Squadron, of the OLC (Organization for Liberation From Communism), or with signs reading 'Murdered as a traitor to the nation'."

They Killed 40-50 Persons a Day

Captain Mena Sandoval added that, when he was serving in the Second Brigade, he personally witnessed the murder of 40 or 50 persons in one day. "When we said something about that," he added, "the commanding officer would tell us 'I am already smeared. Now you all have to be smeared.'"

He said that "therefore, Santa Ana is where most persons were killed. I believe that the number of dead amounts to thousands, because there were times when the task of murdering and putting bodies along the highway was not completed in a night."

"Another common case, not only in that brigade but also in the other army organizations, is to make the officers commit acts, like the example of a second lieutenant who was led, on the second day after his arrival at Santa Ana, to make arrests, and then they made him rape a female prisoner and later cut her head off with a machete."

"I also observed," he added, "the elimination of many persons reported as 'missing,' including many professional people, like Dr Madrid Gil, Milagros Ramirez, Attorney Mozo and many others."

The 'Missing Persons'

He stated that, when the Inter-American Committee on Human Rights arrived in El Salvador, he was in the National Guard and was able to ascertain that, when the committee visited prisons, the Guard put the "missing persons" in vehicles and took them from the place. When the committee left, they put them back in prison, but later all were assassinated.

Morazan

He added that he underwent the most trying experience to his conscience in Morazan where he participated in the operations as commanding officer of one of the combat units that was under orders to destroy Villa El Rosario.

The orders were that everyone living in that area was communist, that women were the same as men and that the children had to be eliminated, because they carried the "germ." He said that "the commanding officer of the operations, Col Alejandro Cisneros, would not listen to the opinion of those of us who might call ourselves humanely conscientious officers. He would not listen to suggestions even from his staff. These orders were impossible for a soldier, for a professional, to execute. Therefore, we did not obey many of the orders given to us. I did not go so far as to massacre the people, but, unfortunately, I had to do some things," Captain Mena admitted.

He added that monstrous things occurred in Villa El Rosario in the middle of a terrible situation of social injustice that finally led him to go over to the ranks of the people in the 10 January uprising, together with other officers of the Second Brigade in Santa Ana.

At the conclusion of his statement, Mena Sandoval asked for solidarity of the people of the United States and of all the people in the world, in order to prevent intervention in El Salvador, and for an understanding of the Salvadoran situation, pointing out that intervention will only prolong the agony of a people determined to overcome.

The Military Pact

First: Patriotic officers of the old army will participate in organizing the new army. They will contribute with their knowledge to raising the technical and professional quality of the new People's Armed Forces and the commanders of the revolutionary military forces. They will apply all their effort toward contributing with the experience gained in the years of the people's war to the process of inspiring the new army with awareness and of increasing its political capability.

Second: The grades and ranks of the patriotic officers of the old army will be respected in the new army and the grades and merits of the senior revolutionary military officers will also be recognized.

Third: Patriotic officers of the old army and senior revolutionary military officers will participate jointly in preparing the professionalization and organization plan of the new army. This task will include organization of a new military academy that will have a revolutionary political education plan as a vital part of its programs.

Three major points will be judiciously combined in carrying out this task: the knowledge and experience acquired in the course of the people's war by the fighters and the revolutionary military leaders, the capability and professional knowledge of the patriotic officers of the old national army and the experience provided us by other military schools and academies in the world that are ready to assist us, with no detriment to our sovereignty and national independence.

Fourth: New legislation governing relations between officers and troops adapted to revolutionary progress will be prepared.

Fifth: The career of arms will become an honorable, worthy profession that will have fair and adequate compensation for its effort and contribution to society. In this connection, an end will be put to the privileges, benefits and corruption that the military dictatorships have used for keeping the national army in a servile attitude in opposition to the people.

Sixth: Military assistance treaties or any other treaty detrimental to our sovereignty and national independence will be canceled. In that connection, the present agreements with the United States, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, South Korea, Taiwan, Israel and other governments with a known policy against the people and of intervention will be reviewed and evaluated for their invalidation or modification.

Seventh: The new army will accept the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) as the vanguard of the people and it will obey the revolutionary democratic government.

Eighth: The new army will accept and guarantee compliance with and progress of the program of the revolutionary democratic government.

Ninth: In the process of disbandment of the old armed forces, officers involved in repression and crimes against the people will be given fair trials and, in minor cases, correction of these persons will be sought by incorporating them in production and by keeping them away from military service.

Tenth: Adequate treatment will be given to prisoners and the Geneva Convention Agreements will be respected in the course of the war.

We are publishing all the foregoing to the people and to the world, in order to demonstrate that our people and their organized forces in the struggle for winning freedom have achieved firm unity.

Patriotic member of the military, the people come first. Join, fight. Freedom and Nation.

United we shall fight until final victory. Revolution or Death!! We shall overcome!!

For the Military Youth, Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval.

For the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, Commander Joaquín Villalobos.

10,042

CSO: 3010

LEFTIST FORCES REPRESENTATIVE IN CUBA DISCUSSES LEFTIST GAINS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 23 Dec 80 p 4

[Report on interview with Alberto Portales, representing the National Unified Directorate of the People of Guatemala, by Caridad Lafita and Gabino Manguela, in Havana; date not given]

[Text] A brief break in the intensive activities of the Second Congress enabled us to have a short, fruitful conversation with Comrade Alberto Portales, member of the delegation representing the National Unified Directorate of the People of Guatemala, consisting of the Rebel Armed Forces, the ORPA [Organization of People in Arms], the Guerrilla Army of the Poor and the Guatemalan Labor Party.

In his statements for TRABAJADORES, Portales said that a polarization of forces is occurring in Guatemala: on the one hand, the governing clique and, on the other hand, the people who are suffering and opposing the strong repression.

"There is a constantly greater massive incorporation of natives, an increasing joining of workers and members of the middle classes," the young fighter told us forcibly. "This shows that every sector is interested in overthrowing this regime supported by the army. Guerrilla activity is becoming generalized and is increasing. In the field of the people's struggle, the revolutionary organizations are coming together with ideological and tactical agreement, for the sole purpose of having the regime of Romeo Lucas become the last government of imperialism in Guatemala."

The heroic struggle being waged by the people of El Salvador is a concern of all revolutionaries and, in this connection, Portales stated, with feelings of solidarity: "We support El Salvador unconditionally, and the best way for us to do that is by weakening the Guatemalan Army, so that it cannot intervene in that country."

After reiterating the greetings of his country's unified delegation to all the Cuban workers, the Guatemalan revolutionary said that they are grateful for the solidarity of the Cuban working class with its war for national liberation, and he stated: "The display of solidarity that you are giving to us is great encouragement to continue our struggle. The great internationalist work of the Cuban Revolution reflects the awareness of this great people."

10,042

CSO: 3010

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GOES TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] The Jamaica Agricultural Society is to receive financial assistance totalling \$1.85 million from the Jamaican Government and the Caribbean International Development Agency (CIDA).

This was announced in Mandeville on Saturday, January 29, by the JAS President, Mr Courtney Fletcher, as he addressed the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Association of JAS Branches held at the Mandeville Anglican Church Hall. Mr Fletcher said that Government was providing \$1/2 million to obtain farming materials from the United Kingdom, and the United States and a further \$100,000 to refurbish and refinance farm stores across Jamaica, which were closed because of financial pressures.

At the same time, the CIDA has voted \$750,000 in loan credits to be made available immediately to the JAS, to purchase farming equipment, Mr Fletcher said.

He added that a further \$500,000 had been granted to the Society to assist in its debt payment, while the Ministry of Agriculture is pursuing negotiations for a loan to repay debts "incurred by the previous administration."

7-Point Programme

The JAS President outlined a seven-point programme aimed at improving agriculture in the country. The programme highlights: (1) the redevelopment and revitalisation of farm stores to provide farm supplies and tools; (2) financing the Denbigh Show; (3) Control of praedial larceny; (4) provision for a more realistic marketing programme; (5) launching of a membership loan programme, and (6) getting agricultural extension officers to function more effectively through the branches of the JAS.

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